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WORSHIPFUL CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A., LL.M., M.A.,

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

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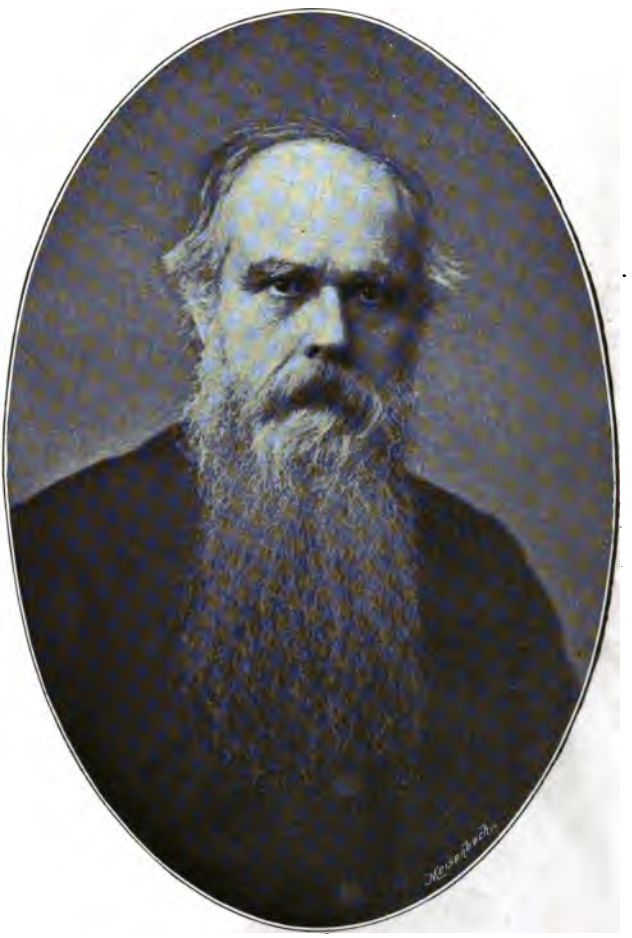

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Frontispiece Vol. xiv. *See p.* 253.

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CHAP-BOOK BLOCK FROM SOULBY'S OFFICE, PENRITH.

ART. I.—*On the Collection of Chap-Books in the Bibliotheca Jacksoniana, in Tullie House, Carlisle, with some remarks on the History of Printing in Carlisle, Whitehaven, Penrith, and other north country towns.* By THE PRESIDENT, CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A.

Communicated at Lake Side, Windermere, June 13, *and at Douglas in the Isle of Man, Sept.* 24, 1894.

HALLIWELL, in his valuable Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, defines a Chap-book, as "A little book printed for the purpose of being sold to hawkers." Slater in his "Library Manual" says it is "A small book or pamphlet carried about for sale by hawkers," and he instances "Last dying speeches and confessions, as familiar examples of Chap-books." But it must not be supposed that Chap-books are nothing but "dying speeches and confessions," or that dying speeches and confessions form a large class of Chap-books; Mr. R. H. Cunningham, in his book called "Amusing Prose Chap-books" p. 7,* divides the *Litteratura Vulgi*, or Chap-books, into the following classes:—(1) Historical, (2) Biographical, (3) Religious, (4) Romantic, (5) Poetical, (6) Humorous, (7) Fabulous, (8) Supernatural, (9) Diabolical, (10) Legendary, (11) Superstitious, (12) Criminal, (13) Jest-books, &c. Of these classes Mr. Ashton considers the strictly religious to be the smallest in number, an opinion in which the present writer is hardly disposed to agree; much however, depends upon what Mr. Ashton means by "strictly religious." Judging from the number of chap-books devoted thereto, the supernatural and the superstitious must have had great charms for readers; while old

* London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.; Glasgow: Thomas D. Morrison, 1889.

romances

romances, handed down from days anterior to printing, had great popularity, but the poetical and humorous had the greatest predominance. Collections of ballads or songs, form an enormous class under the name of "Garlands," having generally on their title-page the words :—

A GARLAND
OF
NEW SONGS.

These "Garlands" may sometimes be dated by the inclusion therein of a song by some well known author,* or referring to some public event, such as a naval or military victory, but the imprint of a Chap-book, as a rule, only says "Printed in this present year." Tales of Adventure are not uncommonly the subjects of Chap-books and in a recently published list of books upon Morocco, issued by the Geographical Society, it is stated that :—

Up to 1820 most of our information about Morocco was derived from Christian captives, who had been taken and held in slavery of the most grinding description: many of them are of great value and extreme pathos, mostly hawked as chap-books for the benefit of the returned slave."

A writer in an American publication says :—†

The chap-book *per se* may be regarded as a later seventeenth century product. It first made its appearance as a distinct branch of a literary tree soon after the Commonwealth period, when those numerous obscure presses that had been busily disgorging floods of broadsides and pamphlets *pro* and *con* the great questions of the day, found, when these questions were settled, no other usefulness left them than to supply with lighter material, that appetite for reading

* Such as Dibden, Burns, Campbell, or the local poets Anderson, Ewan Clark, and Relph.

† Mr. Howard Pyle in "Chap-book Heroes" printed in "Harper's New Monthly Magazine" vol. 81, 1890.

matter

matter which they had excited in the masses. All manner of old and popular stories, tales, quips, jests, and facetiæ (oftentimes totally unfit for nineteenth century reading) were collected and crystallized into a cheap folk-literature, fit for the fireside and the rush-light. For disseminating this mass of popular publications no one was so well fitted as the chapman.

So much was this the case, that many of the early chap-books have as their *imprint*, "Printed for the Company of Flying Stationers," also "Walking Stationers." The chap-book is generally found printed upon a sheet of coarse grey paper, folded so as to make a little stitched book, generally of eight pages, but some extended to twenty-four pages; these were known in the trade as "twenty-fours," and gradually superseded the eight page books. Chap-books were illustrated with rude and hideous pictures printed from well worn wood blocks, which have been used over and over again, and frequently applied to the most inappropriate subjects, Robinson Crusoe being sometimes used for the Prodigal Son.* Many of the blocks that are used to illustrate Chap-books have previously done duty in Criminal Histories, in a Cock Robin series, and in the Cries of various towns, such as the Cries of London, of York, of Banbury, &c. Some have done duty with black letter tracts and ballads: as for instance I have seen a block of the field of Flodden, which originally appeared with an account in black letter of the battle, doing duty with a chap-book. Large stocks of these wood blocks, many of great antiquity, were passed on by

* In a collection of chap-books with the imprint of "Glasgow: printed for the booksellers," we have found the same block, a divine in black gown, bands and wig, doing duty as "the Rev. John Welch, minister of the Gospel at Ayr," as "Thomas Wilcocks, author of Choice Drops of Honey from the Rock Christ," as "Donald Cargill who was executed at the Cross of Edinburgh on the 26th July, 1680," as Dr. Isaac Watts, and as Mahomet! After this one is not surprised to find in the same collection that William the Conqueror and William Wallace, are represented by the same portrait, and that Dick Turpin, the famous highwayman, is dressed in the garb of a Turk, loose jacket, drawers, and turban, and is armed with a scimitar.

descent

descent or purchase from one jobbing printer in London or the provinces to another. Thus Mr. Edwin Pearson writes:—

In 1708 John White, a citizen of York, established himself as a printer in Newcastle-on-Tyne, bringing with him a stock of quaint old cuts, formerly his father's at York, where he was sole Printer to King William, for the five northern counties of England. He entered into partnership with Thomas Saint, who on the death of John White, at their Printing Office in Pilgrim Street, succeeded in 1796 (*sic*)* to his extensive business as Printer, Bookseller and Publisher. In this stock of wood cuts were some of the veritable pieces of wood engraved or cut for Caxton, Wynken de Worde, Pynson, and others down to Tommy Gent—the curious genius, historian, author, poet, wood cutter and engineer, binder and printer of York . . . . . Thomas Saint about 1770, had the honour of introducing to the public, the brothers Thomas and John Bewick's first efforts in wood-engravings, early and crude as they undoubtedly were. They are to be found in Hutton "On Mensuration," and also in various children's and juvenile works, such as Æsop's and Gay's Fables. †

The Bewicks also did cuts for other printers of chap-books, and for Newbery's series of "little chap-books for masters and misses," such as Goody Two Shoes, and Tommy Trip, both of which were written by Goldsmith.‡

The principal factory for them (chap-books), and from which nine-tenths of them emanated, was No. 4, Aldermary Churchyard, afterwards removed to Bow Churchyard, close by. The names of the proprietors were William and Cluen Dicey—afterwards C. Dicey only—and they seem to have come from Northampton, § as in

* White died 1769. See Halliwell's Fugitive Tracts and Chap-books, vol 29, Percy Society p. 77.

† "Banbury Chap-books and Nursery Toy Book Literature of the 18th and early 19th centuries," by Edwin Pearson. London: Arthur Reader, 1 Orange Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1890. The date 1796 in the quotation must be a misprint for some date anterior to 1770. For the history of printing in Newcastle prior to the establishment of John White, see two Articles in the *Archæologia Aeliana*, second series, vol. VI. p. 225, by J. Hodgson Hinde, and vol. VII. p. 271, by James Clepham. From about 1666 to 1708 there was no resident printer in Newcastle.

‡ Banbury Chap-books and Nursery Toy Books, &c., pp. 2 and 30.

§ This was certainly so; in the British Museum is a unique specimen of a Northamptonshire chap-book: it is "The Life of Jonathan Wilde, Thief Taker General of Great Britain and Ireland, and the *imprint* is "*Northampton*; Printed by W. Dicey, 1725"; see Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.

"Hippolito

"Hippolito and Dorinda," 1720, the firm is described as Raikes and Dicey, Northampton . . . . From Dicey's house came nearly all the original chap-books. . . . . Unscrupulous booksellers, however, generally pirated them very soon after issue, especially at Newcastle, where certainly the next largest trade was done in this class of books. The Newcastle editions are rougher in every way, in engravings, type, and paper, than the very well got up little books of Dicey's. . . . After the commencement of the present century reading became more popular, and the following, which are only the names of *a few* places where chap-books were published, shows the great and widely spread interest taken in their production:—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, *Penrith*, Stirling, Falkirk, Dublin, York, Stokesley, Warrington, Liverpool, Banbury, Aylesbury, Durham, Dumfries, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Coventry, *Whitehaven*, *Carlisle*, Worcester, Cirencester, &c. And they flourished, for they formed nearly the sole literature of the poor, until the *Penny Magazine* and Chambers' penny Tracts and Miscellanies gave them their death blow, and relegated them to the book-shelves of collectors.*

The "Garlands" were run out of the market by the competition of the "Pinners-up" and Long-song-sellers. The Pinners-up used to take possession of dead walls, or the fronts of unoccupied houses, on which to affix their wares, consisting of yard long slips of new and popular songs, three slips a penny, while inside a huge open gingham umbrella they displayed a lot of cheap engravings. A favourite pitch for Pinners-up during Carlisle fairs used to be the railings of the Nisi Prius Court, opposite the Lonsdale monument, an old blanket being thrown over the rails for the display of their stock in trade. The Long-song sellers pasted three yards of songs together, and carried their wares about suspended from the top of a tall pole, crying "Three yards a penny, songs, beautiful songs, nooest songs."†

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* *Chapbooks of the Eighteenth Century*: by John Ashton. London, Chatto and Windus, Piccadilly 1882, p. 9.

† See an article by G. A. Sala, London, "Street Ballads of the Past" in the Daily Telegraph 1894.

As

As a boy I well remember Pinners-up and Long-song men at Carlisle fairs, but I do not know if they attend now.

Akin to chap-books and distributed in the same manner by chapmen, were horn-books and battledores. The original horn book was "a single leaf containing on one side the alphabet large and small,* in black letter and in Roman, with perhaps a small regiment of monosyllables, and a copy of the Lord's Prayer: and this leaf was usually set in a frame of wood, with a slice of diaphanous horn in front, hence the name *horn* book. Generally there was a handle to hold it by, and this handle had usually a hole for a string, whereby the apparatus was slung to the girdle of the scholar."†

Shenstone alludes to the horn book in his poem of The Schoolmistress:

> Their books of stature small they take in hand,
> Which with pellucid horn secured are
> To save from fingers wet the letters fair.

From their shape they were also known as battledores. A child is represented as holding one, on the brass to Bishop Bell of Carlisle (he died in 1616), which is in duplicate—in his cathedral at Carlisle and in Queen's College, Oxford, of which he had been Provost. These horn books and battledores were superseded by little books, like chap-books, and hawked about by chapmen. To these books the names of horn-books and battledores came to be transferred, and by these names they continued to be known long after their original form and shape, and so the reasons of their names, had been forgotten. They were

* The alphabet was generally preceded by a cross, whence it was called the Christ Cross Row, or Criss Cross Row, a term which was often used instead of horn book.

† The Book of Days, Chambers, vol. 1. pp. 46, 47. British Archæological Journal, vol. IX. pp. 72 and 73, illustrations.

were also called absies (A B C's) and their contents were increased by the addition of graces before and after meat, of morning and evening prayers, prayers for relations, and such like matter: they came to be stitched in gaudy Dutch papers of flower and fruit designs, and to command the large price of fourpence or sixpence.*

The horn book in its original form seems to have flourished down to the time of George II. Numerous as they must have been, copies are now most rare.†

But if chapmen carried about horn books and battledores from which children could be taught their letters and their prayers, they also carried about lottery papers, which would teach them to gamble: two lottery papers are in the Jackson collection. They consist of sheets of small pictures, which were cut up by children and gambled for in some way which I do not understand, the currency employed being pins, then more valuable than at the present day.

It is foreign to our purpose, and to the sphere of this Society's work, to go fully into the general history of chap-books, and their relations, the horn books and the battledores: we shall only deal with it so far as to show the introduction into the business of the local towns of Carlisle, Penrith, and Whitehaven, about the beginning of this century, or the end of the last. We purpose now to deal with the collection of chap-books in the *Bibliotheca Jacksoniana*, in Tullie House, Carlisle, and from them to show that other local towns, besides the three mentioned shared in the trade, and to give the members of this

---

* In the manuscript account books of the Archer family, quoted by Mr. Halliwell in his elaborate work on Shakespeare, occurs this entry: "Jan: 3, 1715-16, one horn book for Mr. Eyres, 00:00:02". The Book of Days, *ut ante*.

† Horn books were also made of gingerbread.

To master John, the English maid
A *hornbook* gives of gingerbread,
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter.
Prior, Alma.

Society

Society some notion of the contents of the chap-books in the collection.

The collection was formed by our lamented member, Mr. W. Jackson, F.S.A., of Fleatham House, St. Bees, and was part of the *Bibliotheca Jacksoniana*, from which, after Mr. Jackson's death, it got accidently severed, but to which it was afterwards restored through the kindness of a much interested friend.

The collection consists of 180 chap-books, issued from the various presses as follows :—

Carlisle	14
Whitehaven	17
Penrith	66
Cumberland	1
Workington	2
Wigton	1
Egremont	1
Alston	10
Kendal.....	2
Ulverston	3
Lancaster	2
Newcastle	4
Edinburgh	1
Falkirk	1
Kilmarnock	3
London	5
Derby	1
No place of printing given	30
Ditto.	10
Glasgow	6
	180

CARLISLE CHAPBOOKS IN THE JACKSON COLLECTION.

(1) C.

"A TRUE AND FAITHFUL ACCOUNT OF
THE MANNER OF
CHRIST'S
coming to
JUDGEMENT
On the LAST DAY *
Shewing in what Manner the Dead shall be raised with a particular Account of the glorious Reward of the Righteous, and likewise the Torments to the Wicked and Evil Doers."

Woodcut—A very rude one of the Resurrection: our Saviour, nimbed, is seated on a rainbow with His feet on the clouds, and His hands open, palms to the front. The sun and moon are on either side of Him, and below are two cherubims: at the bottom the dead rise naked from their graves.

The *imprint*:—"CARLISLE: Printed in the year 1770."

This booklet of eight pages is by way of question and answer of which the following are samples.

Q. Who will dread the coming of Christ?

A, The murderer, who slew his brother; the adulterer who satisfied his lust with beauty; the swearers who open the wounds of Christ; and the drunkards who drinks their bodies health while they ruin the soul.

Q. And what comfort shall such offenders find at the day of judgement?

A. Sad comfort shall they have when sentence of condemnation is passed upon them, then shall the murderer be for execution, and buried in the hottest pit in hell. The adulterer shall satisfy his lust when he lies on a bed of fire. The drunkard has enough to drink when scalding lead is poured down his throat. The swearer has enough of wounds and blood tortured (sic) his body and soul in flames.

* It is impossible to reproduce here in facsimile the title pages of the Chapbooks in the Collection. Almost every line is in a different variety and size of type.

The

The cut is from a very worn block, which might almost be mediæval; it fits the subject of the chap-book excellently—indeed one of the answers is "Jesus Christ cometh in a terrible manner, for He rides upon the wings of the wind His seat is a rainbow, and the clouds His foot-stool." We find this block afterwards in the hands of Francis Jollie Jr, at Penrith.

(2) C.

"THE
DUKE OF GORDON'S
THREE
DAUGHTERS

To which are added:
John Uproar's Chant
The Shepherd's Complaint
Let Phillis be mine."

Woodcut:—An interior from a much worn block; two men in wigs and pigtails, and two women in mobcaps, sitting over a fire. It has no apparant connection with anything in the chap-book.

Imprint. "CARLISLE, Printed in Scotch Street, 17—" The hiatus in the date is caused by the corner of the page being worn away, but an approximate date may be got from "John Uproar's Chant," which is a dialogue between a recruiting sergeant trying to raise recruits for the war in America, and a countryman, who takes the part of the Bostonians. This chant is not likely to have been long popular, and we may refer its date, and so the date of the chap-book, to soon after the outbreak in Boston, say 1775 or 1776. "The Duke of Gordon's Three Daughters," is a favourite chap-book ballad giving the story of how Jean Gordon married, against the Duke's will, one Captain Ogilvie: for his presumption Ogilvie was reduced to the ranks, but afterwards succeeded as Earl of Northumberland. Number of pages, eight.

(3) C.

"A
GARLAND
OF
NEW SONGS

CONTAINING

CONTAINING

The Perjured Maid.
A Song in praise of Free-Masonry.
The Dublin Baker.
Jem of Aberdeen."

Woodcut:—A large fly on a small table. This fly is from an early "Cock Robin" series; a similar one is attributed to Bewick, see Banbury Chap-books; p. 20.

Imprint. "CARLISLE
Printed and Sold in Scotch Street."

Number of pages, eight.

The first song has some local character; it mentions Maryport, Great Browton, and the parson of the parish, Mr. Bell. John Bell was vicar of Bridekirk, in which parish is Great Broughton, from 1755 to 1795. The perjured maid was one Jane White, of Maryport, who jilted a sailor, named Jemmy, for a sea-captain. The Dublin Baker, is a highwayman under sentence of death.

(4) C.

"FOUR NEW
SONGS

I. A new Song, Briton's Lamentation.
II. Oxter my Laddy so Lang.
III. The Banks of Roses.
IV. The Bay of Biscay, O."

Woodcut:—A gentleman in maccaroni wig, and with three cornered hat in hand, and a lady in a sacque with a fan and a gipsy hat.

Imprint. "CARLISLE.
Printed and sold in Scotch Street."

Number of pages, eight.

Briton's Lamentation refers to the War in America.

(5) C.

"THE
HISTORY
OF THE
FROLICKSOME COURTIER
AND THE
JOVIAL TINKER."

Woodcut

Woodcut:—A rude one of St. George and the Dragon. There is a woodcut inside of a man with a bag on his back which is a copy (reversed) of a woodcut in "The Cries of York" published by T. Kendrew, Collier Gate, York. The cuts of his publication afterwards got to Banbury and appeared in "Banbury Cries," see Banbury Chap-books, p. 47.

Imprint. "CARLISLE.
Printed by F. JOLLIE—1796."

A very old collection of coarse practical jokes. 24 pages, pp. 23-24 are missing.

(6) C.

"HISTORY
OF
DORASTUS & FAUNIA
SETTING FORTH THEIR
LOVES, MISFORTUNES AND HAPPY
ENJOYMENT OF EACH OTHER
AT LAST."

Woodcuts. On the title page a hideous angel with outstretched arms stands before three seated figures engaged in animated conversation. In the text are several other cuts, as head and tail pieces to chapters:—a bird (qu. a parrot) on a stump, a ship under sail; a post-boy on horseback blowing a horn, and galloping to the right; an interior, five seated figures, two male, three female; block too worn for details of constume to be made out; another post-boy on horseback with large valise behind him, galloping to the left; a sheep; John Gilpin galloping past the Bell at Edmonton; a horse soldier of the last century in three cornered hat and jack boots; and another bird (qu. a thrush). The two birds and the sheep may have come from some pictorial alphabet; or the birds trom a Cock Robin series; the second postboy is a copy, probably by an apprentice, of a Bewick block, see Banbury Chap-books.

Imprint. "CARLISLE, PRINTED BY F. JOLLIE."

This chap-book of twenty-four pages is a romance, the history of how Pandosta, king of Bohemia, was jealous of Bellaria, his Queen, and Egistus, king of Sicily; the crimes he consequenty committed, and the happy union at last of his daughter Faunia, with Dorastus, son of Egistus. One fails to see the connection of John Gilpin with the

the story, but as "John Gilpin" was written by Cowper in 1782, this chap-book cannot have been printed earlier, and was probably printed much later, say about 1800.

(7) C.

"SIX EXCELLENT
NEW SONGS
CALLED

1. The French Cobbler.
2. The Jovial Tars.
3. Yo, heave Ho.
4. The Woodman.
5. Dear Nancy of the Dale.
6. Dull Care."

Woodcut. The same horse soldier that appears in Dorastus and Faunia, but, either it is a very bad pull, or the block is much more worn.

Imprint. "CARLISLE: PRINTED BY F. JOLLIE:" and at the end is "F. Jollie, Printer, Carlisle."

Number of pages, eight.

The French Cobbler is Pierre Savetier, who was torn from his cobbler's stall, and made a soldier, but deserted and got to London. From the allusions in it to the National Convention, and the issues of assignats this song must have originated between 1792 and 1795. It is not likely to have been long popular, so that the chap-book is probably of that date or a little later. The last song is

BEGONE, dull Care,
I prithee, begone from me!

(8) C.

"SEVEN
EXCELLENT SONGS
VIZ:

1. The Jovial Tars.
2. The Neglected Tar.
3. Jack Ratlin.
4. The Sailor's Song.
5. Sweet Poll of Plymouth.
6. The Sailor's Farewell.
7. The Wandering Sailor."

Woodcut

Woodcut. A male figure in maccaroni wig of about 1772, hat in hand, hands a letter to or receives one from, a lady in a sacque with large hat and fan.

Imprint. "SOLD BY F. JOLLIE, CARLISLE."

Number of pages, eight. Jack Ratlin is by Dibdin.

(9) C.

"AN EXCELLENT
GARLAND
CONTAINING THREE
CHOICE SONGS

1. Westmorland Lass.
2. Roger the Miller.
3. The Highland Man's Song in Praise of his Maggy, or the Bannocks of Barley Meal."

No Woodcut.

Imprint. "CARLISLE.
Printed by F. JOLLIE at the New Printing Office, Scotch Street."

Number of pages, eight.

There is nothing local about the Westmorland Lass.

(10) C.

"THREE EXCELLENT NEW
SONGS
INTITULED

I. The ULSTER TRAGEDY.
II. The SIEGE OF BELLEISLE.
III. The FARMER'S SON."

Woodcut: four capital W's, arranged within a border thus:

Imprint

Imprint. "CARLISLE.
Printed by F. JOLLIE at the New Printing Office."
Number of pages, eight.

The Ulster Tragedy is a long ballad, giving an account of the loves of Donald Maguare and an heiress of £500 a year. Donald comes nigh to be hung for abducting the heiress, but all ends well in the end. The Siege of Belleisle, is an account of that triumph of the British arms in 1761, but contains no reference to the fact that the commander of the expedition was a freeman of Carlisle, Lieutenant General, afterwards Field Marshal, Studholme Hodgson. The Farmer's Son, is a doleful tragedy of a lady who loved a farmer's son, who loved the lady's maid, Sally, whereon the lady murdered the maid and was sent to gaol, and the farmer's son to Bedlam.

(11) C.

"TWO TRUE AND REMARKABLE
STORIES.

PATIENT JOE
OR THE AWFUL DEATH OF
TIM JENKINS.

THE
POWER OF CONSCIENCE."

Woodcut:—St. George and the Dragon, a different cut to that used with No. 3.

Imprint. "Carlisle; Printed by F. Jollie and Sons."
Number of pages, eight.

Patient Joe, is a story of a pious Derbyshire collier, who always considered that everything was for the best. The Power of Conscience is a tale of a servant, who murdered and robbed his master, rose to affluence and to be a magistrate, but whose conscience ultimately compelled him to confess.

(12) C.

"A
GARLAND
CONTAINING THREE EXCELLENT
NEW SONGS

I. The

I. The Indifferent Lover.
II. Thurot's Defeat.
III. A New Song."

Woodcut. A lady and gentleman at dinner: a servant stands behind the lady and a dumb waiter is at her side. Tail piece, a butterfly.

Imprint. "Carlisle: Printed by W. HODGSON."

Number of pages, eight. The date of Thurot's defeat is 1760, see "Hume and Smollett's History of England" vol. XIII. p. 215. It was made the subject of rejoicing carried to absurdity, and was long remembered and talked about. Forty-four years after it happened Lord Nelson wrote of Captain Elliot who defeated Thurot, "His action with Thurot will stand the test with any of our modern victories." "Dictionary of National Biography." The regular troops of Thurot's squadron were sent as prisoners of war to Carlisle. "Jefferson's History of Carlisle," p. 86.

(13) C.

"THE
HISTORY
OF
BERTHA
A POEM
BY
WILLIAM McVITIE, DUMFRIES.

Attention give, while I unfold
A tragic tale, in times of old."

Woodcut. A spray of foliage.

Imprint. "CARLISLE.
Printed by B. Scott, in the Market Place."

The rest of the title page, if any, is torn off. At the end is "B. Scott, printer, Carlisle." This chap-book is a long poem about Grimus, eighty-second king of Scotland, and Bertha, a shepherd's daughter, and runs to sixteen pages.

(14) C.

"FOUR
NEW SONGS
VIZ: The

The Woodpecker.
Bold Robin Hood.
Paper'd up Hair.
Sally's Love for a Sailor."

Woodcut. A bird and tuft of grass.
Imprint. "CARLISLE.
PRINTED BY R. JOHNSTON.
Who has constantly on Sale a large and general Assortment of Religious Tracts, Histories, Children's Books, etc., etc."
Number of pages, eight, but the last leaf is gone.
The first song is the well known, "Woodpecker tapping the hollow beech-tree."

(15) C.

"THE
REFLECTOR
OR
CARLISLE ESSAYIST."

20 numbers printed 1st Feb. 4., 1818.
20 Oct. 28., 1818.
Nos. 1, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20.
Imprint. "J. JOLLIE, PRINTER, CARLISLE."

(16) C.

"THE PIONEER."
3 numbers July 1818.

Imprint.
"Carlisle: Printed and Published by R. Johnston, Market Place, to whose care all communications to the PIONEER (post paid) are to be addressed."

CARLISLE PRINTERS.

Putting to one side the Reflector and the Pioneer, we have in the Jackson collection of chap-books, fourteen printed in Carlisle, of which the earliest, which we have numbered 1, is dated 1770: no printer's

printer's name is given:* the next, No. 2, has the imprint "Carlisle printed in Scotch Street" without printer's name or other date, but internal evidence consigns it to a date about 1775 or 1776. Nos. 3 and 4, both have the imprint "Carlisle, printed and sold in Scotch Street." Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, have the name of F. Jollie, on their title page, either as printer or vendor: No. 9 has "printed by F. Jollie at the New Printing Office, Scotch Street": No 10 the same, omitting "Scotch Street," while No. 11 has the imprint "Carlisle: Printed by F. Jollie and Sons." There can be no doubt that Nos. 2, 3, and 4, though without printer's name. came from Francis Jollie's press, or from the press of some one to whose business he succeeded; and to the same press we may assign No. 1, with its imprint of "Carlisle: printed in the year 1770." This Francis Jollie, senior, must have been a successful man in business, and whatever may have been his position in 1770, he must have been in possession of capital towards the end of the eighteenth century,† for in 1794 he printed and published "Hutchinson's History of Cumberland," in two large quarto volumes:‡ on October 27th, 1798, he issued the first number of the well known "Carlisle Journal," the first newspaper published in Carlisle. The imprint is "Printed and published by Francis Jollie in Scotch Street."§ An imprint of a little later date runs "Printed by Francis Jollie in Scotch Street, and published at his Compting Office, second door in the lane || opposite the Town Hall."

Jollie, senior, had three sons, Francis junior, James, and Jeremiah. In 1819 the names of Francis Jollie junior, and James Jollie, superseded that of their father in the imprint of the "Carlisle Journal," and Jeremiah became the Editor. In 1827 Francis Jollie, junior, died, and the business was carried on by his widow, Margaret Jollie

* It does not appear to have been necessary to give a printer's name until the passing of 39 Geo. 3. c. 79, s. 27, which imposed a penalty for printing any paper or book without the name and abode of printer being printed on it.

† In 1787 Francis Jollie advertised that he had *published* "an elegant family Bible with the Apocrypha, illustrated with notes and annotations, &c., 4to., in numbers at one shilling each part embellished with an elegant copperplate." The advertisement did not say whether Jollie *printed* the Bible: probably not.

‡ "The numerous woodcuts of Roman Altars and other antiquities, and the views of Wetheral Priory and Church, at pp. 168, 178, vol i. are by Thomas Bewick." See Hugo's "Bewick Collector," pp. 31, 32.

§ I should imagine that the heading to the "Carlisle Journal" was Bewick's work, but have no evidence that it is. He did for Jollie, a Bar-Bill head, of a ship, for the "Ship Inn," Allonby, kept by Jacob Coulthard; he also did a bush for the "Bush Hotel," Carlisle, kept by Thomas Wilson, and a cut of "The Howard Arms," for the Inn of that name at Brampton, kept by Thomas Bell. See Hugo's "Bewick Collector, Supplement." Thomas Bewick also engraved, about the year 1800, a five-pound bank note for the Carlisle and Cumberland Bank, and a one-guinea note for the Carlisle Banking Company.

|| The Crown and Anchor Lane.

and

and by James Jollie, until November 1828, when the name of James Jollie disappears from the imprints of the paper, and that of Margaret Jollie appears alone until September 17th, 1831, when the firm became Margaret Jollie and James Steel. On September 17th, 1836, James Steel became the sole proprietor, and moved the paper to new premises in Peascod's Lane. At this time or a little before, the bookselling and general printing business was separated from the newspaper, and sold to S. Jefferson, who in 1838 published in the Scotch Street premises "Jefferson's History of Carlisle," in 1840 "The History of Leath Ward," and 1842 "The History of Allerdale above Derwent." Whitridge succeeded Jefferson in these premises and Messrs. Cowards succeeded Whitridge. Whitridge printed a monthly periodical called "Whitridge's Miscellany," and the Cowards printed several books of Cumberland Ballads.

It is interesting to have thus traced back the origin of the newspaper press in Carlisle to a chap-book printer of the last century.

The Jackson collection of chap-books contains three other Carlisle chap-books: one printed by W. Hodgson, one by B. Scott in the Market Place, and the other R. Johnson, who we learn from the imprint to the "Pioneer," was in business in 1818 in the Market Place. In 1804 B. Scott in the Market Place, printed "Miscellaneous Poems," by John Stagg, with some trifling Bewick blocks; see Hugo's "Bewick Collector," p. 82. The second edition was printed in 1805, by W. Borrowdale, in the Market Place, also with Bewick cuts, see *ibid* p. 84.

B. Scott was the printer of the "Carlisle Chronicle," a paper which was established in 1807 by a few gentlemen in opposition to the "Carlisle Journal," and was advertised to commence under the title of "The Carlisle Herald;" but as a *ruse de guerre*, Mr. Jollie immediately issued the prospectus of a Tuesday's paper to be called "The Cumberland Herald." It was brought out and lived some twelve or eighteen months. The "Carlisle Chronicle" had a longer run but expired in 1811. But "like a Phœnix from its ashes," the "Carlisle Patriot" arose in 1815 under a different proprietorship.* B. Scott was the first printer of the "Carlisle Patriot." The imprint on the first number, which is dated Saturday, June 3, 1815, is "Carlisle: Printed and published for the proprietors by B. Scott, in the Market Place, and circulated with the utmost expedition through this and the neighbouring counties." In 1816 the imprint is "Carlisle: Printed and published for the proprietors by B. Scott. A

* See "The Retrospect" by J. S. Lough, printed at Kendal in 1825. Lough was a printer apprenticed to A. Soulby of Penrith in 1803.

letter

letter box at the office in New Bank Lane for the convenience of correspondents." This does not, I believe, mean that B. Scott had changed his place of printing, but that though in the Market Place, its office door was in New Bank Lane.* B. Scott continued to print the "Patriot" until April 28th, 1832, when Thomas Ramsey became the printer, "at the Patriot Office, Wilson's Court, Castle Street.† B. Scott became afterwards Scott and Benson, with offices in English Street, nearly opposite New Bank Lane. B. Scott's son, Hudson Scott, was the first printer of the "Carlisle Examiner," in 1857, in Lowthian's Lane, and in that capacity was summoned to the bar of the House of Commons in 1858 for breach of privilege, arising out of the leading article written by Mr. Washington Wilkes, editor of the paper, reflecting upon Mr. Clive, chairman of the Select Committee on the Hawick and Carlisle Railway. Wilkes was sent to the clock tower to purge his offence. Later the "Examiner" was printed on the West Walls in an independent office. Scott and Benson are now represented by Hudson Scott and Sons, lithographic printers, one of the greatest industries in Carlisle.

Of W. Hodgson, I have at present no information: the solitary chap-book by which he is represented contains a song commemorating the defeat of Thurot in 1760, off the Isle of Man, by Captain Elliot, who captured Thurot's vessel, the Belleisle, and her two consorts, Thurot being killed. As the name of Thurot had become terrible to all the trading sea-ports of Great Britain and Ireland, this song was probably popular for many years after Thurot's death.

In 1797 W. Thompson of Carlisle, printed an edition of the Reverend Josiah Relph's Poems, with a Life by Thomas Sanderson, and a Pastoral Elegy on his death. This was the second edition: the first was printed in Glasgow, for Mr. Tomlinson in Wigton, in 1747.

J. Mitchell was a printer in Carlisle in 1798, and printed in that year an edition of Relph's Poems with wood cuts by Thomas Bewick, and also "Flowers of Poesy," in which he used a Bewick block from Relph's Poems. Mitchell appears shortly after this to have moved to Newcastle, where he printed "*Sans Souci*, or the Melodist which

* The "Carlisle Chronicle" was printed in New Bank Lane. See "The Retrospect," *ante*, in which Lough mentions being engaged on the Chronicle in New Bank Lane.

† The "Patriot" used to be printed in New Bank Lane about 1848-50, subsequently in the Arcade, Lowther Street (near Parcels Post Office), and either before or after that in Bank Street, where a Tuesday's paper called "Carlisle Telegram" was started by the Perrings. Subsequently it was printed at Thurnam's before removing to its present premises.

banishes

banishes care and sorrow," with four Bewick blocks. See Hugo's "Bewick Collector," pp. 60, 64. He published other books at Newcastle.

The imprint of the "Reflector" which ran to twenty numbers and appeared in 1818 is :—

"Printed and published by John Jollie; Carlisle, to whom all communications, post paid, are to be addressed." "The Pioneer," also published in 1818, ran only to four numbers. Both these were periodicals in the nature of imitations of the "British Essayists"; the second title of the "Reflector" was the "Carlisle Essayist."*

John Irving Lonsdale, printer, started the "Carlisle Express" in 1861. It was printed up a lane in Scotch Street, opposite the present Public Markets until 1870 when it was amalgamated with the "Examiner" by Messrs. Steel Brothers of the "Carlisle Journal," who had bought both. After that the "Express" and "Examiner" was printed in English Street at the Journal Office.

WHITEHAVEN CHAPBOOKS IN THE JACKSON COLLECTION.

(1) W.

"THE CONSTANT LOVERS GARLAND IN FOUR PARTS.

PART I. Shewing how beautiful Nancy of Yarmouth fell in Love with Jemmy the Sailor.

PART II. How the Father convey'd a Letter to destroy young Jemmy his Daughter's Sweetheart.

PART III. How the Ghost of young Jemmy the Sailor appeared to Beautiful Nancy.

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* For much of the information about Carlisle printers, and particularly about the Jollies, I am indebted to the kindness of Messrs. Steel Brothers, proprietors of the "Carlisle Journal." I am also indebted to Mr. Cranston, of the "Carlisle Patriot," for help.

PART

PART IV. How the Ghosts of these two unfortunate Lovers appeared to the Boatswain, and he being tried, was hanged at the Yard-arm."

Woodcut. A male figure seated under a tree, while a female figure stands by and harangues him.

Imprint. "WHITEHAVEN.
Printed in the Year, MDCCLXXX."

Number of pages, eight.

A long and dismal ballad, the nature of which is well explained in the title: but its popularity is proved by the number of printers that included it in their chap-books.

(2) W.

"THE MERRY AND ENTERTAINING
JOKES
OF
GEORGE BUCHANAN
WHO
Was servant or Teacher to King JAMES VI. as his private Counsellor, but publicly acted his Fool. The Whole compiled in three Numbers for the entertainment of Youth."

In three PARTS.
The Eleventh Edition with Additions.

Woodcut. None, but across title page is an ornamental border, which occurs on p. 9 of Ann Dunn's edition of Thomas Hickathrift.

Imprint. "Whitehaven; Printed and Sold by A. COUTTS."

A well known and popular, but coarse story; this copy has a blue paper cover, and consists of sixteen pages.

(3) W.

"THE PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL
HISTORY
OF
LAWRENCE LAZY
CONTAINING His

His Birth and slothful Breeding: and also as he grew to maturity, how he served the School-Master and his Wife, the Squire's Cook, and Mr. Wheatley the Farmer, which was accounted by the laws of Lubberland, High Treason; And lastly, his Arraignment and Tryal before Sir *James Jobson* in the Town-Hall of *Never-work*, concluding with happy Deliverance from those Treasons which were laid to his charge."

Woodcut. None on title page, but there are two in the text, which are used in other chap-books by J. Dunn.

Imprint. "WHITEHAVEN.
Printed for and Sold by J. Dunn."

Number of pages, twenty-four, but the last two leaves are missing.

(4) W.

"A PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL
HISTORY
OF
THOMAS HICKATHRIFT."

Woodcuts. On the title page an uncouth figure of a giant, round hat or cap in hand, own hair, loose, and costume of the period of George II.

The text contains several other rude cuts, which have little to do with the subject matter, and the whole of the last page is taken up with a woodcut in three compartments: in one, two figures on horseback tilt at one another: in the second are two figures, one standing over the other, who lies upon the ground: in the third two large dogs or wild beasts charge a gaint, who thrusts a hand down each of their throats.* The cut on p. 13 is a rude reproduction of a cut of Crispin and Crispianus, from the "Shoemaker's Glory," a chap-book whose imprint is "Newcastle: Printed at the Printing Office in Pilgrim Street."

Imprint. "WHITEHAVEN
Printed and Sold by J. DUNN."

* This is a copy from the title page of "The Fameous History of the Valiant London Apprentice" whose imprint is "Newcastle: Printed in this present year." Ashton p. 227.

Several

Several names of owners are written in this copy—"Jonathan Hartley, Birkenthwaite"—"John Hartley 1803"—"John Hartley, History"—"John Hartley Book"—"Ann Hartley Book 1813." It contains twenty-four pages.

(5) W.

"The SECOND PART of
THOMAS HICKATHRIFT."

Woodcut. The same as on the last page of the first part: other cuts from the first part are reproduced in the second part equally apropos of nothing in the text. A rude cut of either Charles II, James II, or William III, crowned, robed, and vastly bewigged, does duty for the King of the story, William I. A cut of a sort of ballet dance of six figures in armour, and brandishing cutlasses represents the twenty-one ruffians in armour who attacked Hickathrift.

Imprint. There is none, but this second part is clearly from the same press as the first part with the imprint of J. Dunn. It also contains twenty-four pages.

The history of Thomas Hickathrift is one of the best known of chap-book stories; he is said to have lived in the Isle of Ely, in the time of William the Conqueror. Part I. tells how by his strength and valour he arose from a poor man's son to be Mr. Hickathrift, and Part II, how he came to be Sir Thomas Hickathrift, and died of grief for the loss of his friend Henry None-such, the Tinker. Mr. Ashton prints Part I. of the "History of Thomas Hickathrift," and says "This worthy does not seem to have been an absolute myth."*

Cunningham prints both parts. †

(6) W.

"THE
HISTORY
OF THE
KING and COBLER."

This is a chap.book of twenty-four pages, whose first and last pages are gone; it is part one of the "History of the King and

* "Chap-books of the Eighteenth Century" p. 193. London, Chatto and Windus, 1882.

† "Amusing Prose Chap-books": London, Hamilton, Adams and Co., 1889.

Cobler

Cobler," a well known chap-book story, which is given by both Ashton (p. 232) and Cunningham (p. 1). There is no imprint, but in the text are several cuts which appear in the "History of Tom Hickathrift, including the giant which did duty on the title page for Tom: it now represents the cobbler going to court. A cut of a lady and gentleman in costumes of end of 17th century, represents the cobbler and his wife Joan. What the cut really represents is a puzzle at present: above the lady's head are the letters R.M., three cherubins blow zephyrs upon the gentleman's head from the upper right corner of the cut. The letters R.M. appear on other wood blocks used by the Dunns.

(7) W.

"The SECOND PART of the
HISTORY
OF THE
KING and the COBLER."

Woodcut. The cut of a King which did duty for William I. in the "History of Tom Hickathrift."

Imprint. "WHITEHAVEN.
Printed and Sold by J. Dunn."

Number of pages, twenty-four.

(8) W.

"A
PLEASANT and DELIGHTFUL
HISTORY
OF
THOMAS HICKATHRIFT."

Woodcuts. A romantic individual playing upon a guitar. This chap-book has in the text most of the cuts from J. Dunn's "History of Tom Hickathrift," and contains twenty-four pages.

Imprint. "WHITEHAVEN
Printed by ANN DUNN, Market Place."

(9) W.

(9) W.

"THE FAMOUS AND RENOWNED
HISTORY OF
THE MEMORABLE, BUT UNHAPPY HUNTING
OF CHEVY CHACE
NEAR THE
RIVER TWEED IN SCOTLAND
TOGETHER

With the great and mortal Battle fought there between the lord PIERCY Earl of Northumberland, and his fifteen hundred English Archers, and Earl DOUGLAS with twenty hundred Scottish spearmen: in which both these Earls, with most of their men were slain."

Woodcuts. On title page half length of man in armour and full bottomed wig; star on breast and baton in right hand; qu: Marlborough: two cuts of modern sport, namely a horseman and dogs chasing a deer, and a gunner with dead hare and a dog: also two or three cuts from J. Dunn's "Tom Hickathrift," notably the ballet of six men in armour.

Imprint. "WHITEHAVEN.
Printed by ANN DUNN, Market Place.

This is a prose, not a poetical account of the celebrated hunting, and contains twenty-four pages.

(10) W.

"THE PLEASANT HISTORY OF
JACK HORNER
BEING

A truly instructive, pleasant and delightful entertainment for youth."

Woodcut. The mysterious lady and gentleman, who in the first part of the "King and the Cobbler" do duty for the cobbler and his wife Joan.

Imprint. "WHITEHAVEN.
Printed by B. N. DUNN, in the Market Place."

There is a manuscript date in this chap-book "I. Hartley, Birkenthwaite, January 26, Ann. Domini 1833."

It

It is quite clear that J. Dunn, Ann Dunn, and B. N. Dunn, followed one another, and probably in the above order, as printers in Whitehaven, starting in the last century. This chap-book is a twenty-four.

(11) W. "THE HISTORY OF
JOSEPH
AND HIS
BRETHREN
WITH
JACOB'S JOURNEY INTO EGYPT
AND HIS
DEATH AND FUNERAL."

Woodcut. Two standing figures, one with a staff.
Imprint. "WHITEHAVEN.
Printed and Sold by J. BRISCOE.
Price One Penny."

This is a long doggerel poem, which is printed in Ashton's book, from a copy with numerous cuts. Briscoe's edition has none but the one on the title-page, but it has at the end

"THE
SOLILIQUY
OF
ABRAHAM
UPON RECEIVING
THE COMMAND TO SACRIFICE
HIS
SON ISAAC."

With *Woodcut.* The Roman soldiers at the empty tomb, over which is an angel.

(12) W. "THE
LIFE and DEATH
OF
MRS. JANE SHORE
CONCUBINE TO
KING EDWARD IV."

Woodcuts

Woodcuts. On title page is a cut representing a yard or a bake-house. There are two cuts in the text, one a lady, Jane Shore, in a coach, and the other a ghastly shrouded female figure in a coffin.

Imprint. "WHITEHAVEN
Printed and sold by J. BRISCOE, in the Market Place."

A favourite subject for a chap-book, it having a moral ending in Jane Shore's unhappy death, see Ashton p. 393. This is a twenty-four.

(13) W.

"THE
WANDERING JEW
OR THE
SHOEMAKER OF JERUSALEM
Who lived when our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ was crucified: and appointed by Him to live till He comes again. Together with his Travels, manner of living and what he has seen. To which is added, his true description of Christ."

Woodcut. A man with bundle on a stick, standing outside of a cottage.

Imprint. "WHITEHAVEN.
PRINTED AND SOLD BY T. WILSON, KING STREET."

The Wandering Jew is another favourite chap-book subject, but only amounts to eight pages.

(14) W.

"FOUR
NEW SONGS
CONSISTING OF

Bundle and Go.
Tars are Fortune's care.
Tom Truelove's Knell.
William and Nancy."

Woodcut. A full rigged ship under easy sail to the right.

Imprint. "WILSON, PRINTER, WHITEHAVEN."

Eight pages.

(15) W.

(15) W.

"FOUR EXCELLENT
NEW SONGS
CONSISTING OF
The Smuggler.
Blue-eyed Mary.
Old and New Fashions.
The Watery Grave."

Woodcut. A full rigged ship in the foreground: a schooner in the distance.
Imprint. "Printed by T. Wilson, Whitehaven."
An eight page chap-book.

(16) W.

"FIVE EXCELLENT
NEW SONGS
CONSISTING OF
The Death of Nelson.
Friendship and Courage.
Black-eyed Susan.
The Galley Slave.
Jessie, the Flower of Dumblane."

Woodcut. Two full rigged ships in action.
Imprint. "Printed by T. Wilson, Whitehaven."

(17) W.

"THE
DANGER
OF
EVIL COMPANY

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

No Woodcut.
Imprint. "WHITEHAVEN.
PRINTED BY T NICHOLSON, ROPER St., 1856."

WHITEHAVEN

WHITEHAVEN PRINTERS.*

THOMAS COTTON.

This is the earliest printer in Whitehaven of whom I have any record. He had his office in an old building, with an outside stone staircase, still standing in James Street, two doors on the east side of the Presbyterian Church. Here he published "The Whitehaven Weekly Courant, containing the most material advices both Foreign and Domestick." There is a number of this old sheet extant, in possession of a Whitehaven lady, being No. 6, dated January 20, 1736.

The "Courant" was a small sheet, measuring sixteen inches by twelve inches, three columns to a page, and it had four pages. It had not a scrap of local news, save half-a-dozen lines of shipping, and it had but one advertisement on the back page, which set out "Doctor Daffey's Elixir, the most famous cordial in the world, truly prepared in London, and appointed to be sold by Thomas Cotton, at his printing house in James Street." Patent medicines were sold by nearly all the old printers in Whitehaven, and were extensively advertised in their papers. The old "Pacquet" office was a perfect druggist's shop, having an extensive stock of medicines for both man and beast. The "Courant's" imprint ran, "Whitehaven: Printed and sold by Thomas Cotton. Also sold at Edward Holm's shop in Kendal. At both places advertisements are taken in." How long the "Courant" lasted I am unable to say. I know of nothing else that came from Cotton's press. I have two works "The Acts of the Rebels," written by an Egyptian, of which a fac-simile was printed some years ago, and "A Compleat History of the Rebellion, from its first Rise in 1745, to its total Suppression at the glorious battle of Culloden, in April, 1746." Both were written by James Ray of Whitehaven, and printed in the middle of the last century, possibly here; but they bear no printer's name. They might have been printed by Cotton, though one edition of Ray's Rebellion was printed at Bristol. I have no record of Cotton's death.

ALLASON FORSTER.

This printer printed at Whitehaven in 1772 for the author, J. Thompson, "Poems on several occasions. Moral and entertaining."

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* For the following interesting notes on Whitehaven printers I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. W. S. Harper of the "Cumberland Pacquet."

JOHN

JOHN DUNN.

This old printer, who was quite a character in his way, flourished in Whitehaven during the latter half of last century. He was a son of William Dunn, a basket maker, at Harris Moor, near the town, whose death is recorded in the "Pacquet" in May, 1791, in his 65th year. His place of business in the Market Place was latterly a flour mill. In "Old John and I," (which was a series of seven letters in a defunct Whitehaven paper in 1850, contributed by three old local worthies whom I knew, Messrs. Randleson, druggist, Gibson, postmaster, and Pearson, painter, and of which the late Mr. William Jackson, F.S.A., had a copy), Dunn's shop is described as an old white house, with gable ends to the street, behind the old Market Cross; and "old Dunn, the bookseller," who was within their recollection, is described as "famed for his powdered pigtail, his wooden leg, and his manufacture of red ink." The box plan for the Theatre was kept at his shop. One of the innumerable droll woodcuts which used to abound at the "Pacquet" office, represented the proclamation of Lammas Fair at the Market Cross, by the Steward of the Manor, with John Dunn, powdered pigtail and wooden leg complete, surveying the scene from the doorway of his shop, while the youth of the town are busy pelting the spectators with burrs. John appears to have been engaged in various lines of business. In September, 1776, Messrs. Skelton and Co. advertise that they keep the "Cumberland Register" Office at Dunn's shop. It contemplated a business as varied as it was tremendous, including not merely the provision of servants, but insurances on lives, ships, freight, goods, &c.; the putting out of boys and girls as apprentices; the buying of annuities; and it was further notified—"advowsons and chaplaincies bought and sold, livings exchanged, and curates provided." They were also agents for the State Lottery; and they further undertook to provide lodgings and diet in a reputable family for those who wanted such convenience. The partnership lasted two years, when the parties had a lively shirmish in the "Pacquet," Skelton and Co., warning those indebted to them not to pay any money to J. Dunn, one reason being that Dunn was an officer in the Customs. In January 1778, an announcement appears in the "Pacquet" to the effect that John Dunn "formerly a bookseller in this town," had taken the sacrament at Church, previous to taking the oath at Cockermouth Sessions, as deputy Searcher at the port of Whitehaven. Dunn had another amusing squabble in 1777 with a rival printer, in the Market Place, Joseph Briscoe, as to which of them was the *bona fide* agent for a quack medicine, called the Panacea. The public are told, not to care whether John Dunn did or did not pay £13 for his receipe

receipe, but to be careful to ask for "Brisco's Panacea." The earliest work I have of Dunn's is printed in 1766, and is entitled "The Propositions which occasioned the late Difference and Separation in the Baptist Church at Whitehaven, with a Comment on the propositions, by John Johnson. Also with Comment considered, by John Huddleston." It is a very dry theological disquisition, a small quarto running to 216 pages. It is nicely printed. I fancy Dunn died in the early years of the century, though I have not come across the date. I will eventually. After his death, amongst his effects were found three fine copper-plates, giving views of Whitehaven. One was the large well-known plate, from the painting made by Matthias Reed in 1738. The others were a smaller reproduction of the plate, and the view of the town in 1642. What became of the larger one is not known. But the other two passed into the hands of John Robinson, a printer in Lowther Street (of whom I will have a short note), and at his death, in or about 1865, they were acquired by Mr. James Robertson (Messrs. Callender and Dixon), who has them yet, and only lately, printed from them. They still give excellent impressions. The large view now brings 20/- or 22/-, and the plate would be very valuable if it could be recovered.

BROWNRIGG N. DUNN, AND A. DUNN.

I am disposed to think these were relations of John Dunn, and carried on his business after he got his place in the Customs. I have a work,

"The literary life of William Brownrigg, M.D., F.R.S.; to which are added an account of the coal mines near Whitehaven; and observations on the means of preventing epidemic fevers, by Joshua Dixon, M.D.,"

who was the founder of the Whitehaven Dispensary, which subsequently developed into the present Infirmary. It is dated 1801. "Dunn, Whitehaven," is given as one of the agents for its sale; and it purports to be printed by Brownrigg N. Dunn. It is remarkably well printed, in large type. I have also a chap-book

"Printed by B. N. Dunn, in the Market Place." "The Pleasant History of Jack Horner, being a truly instructive, pleasant, and delightful entertainment for youth."

It is illustrated with an old block of a lady and gentleman in the height of fashion: temp. James II. or thereabouts. It bears no date.

JOSEPH

JOSEPH BRISCOE

Was the printer of the "Cumberland Magazine, or Whitehaven Monthly Miscellany," which appeared during the years 1778, 1779, and 1780, perhaps later. I have several copies. The price was 4d. The "Miscellany" gives a little English History, a political summary, short stories, biographical sketches (one deals with Governor Johnstone, who was a visitor to Sir James Lowther, at the Castle, and one of his nominees in Parliament), and a number of essays in imitation of those in the "Spectator." There is nothing local in them. In April 1783, Briscoe announced by advertisement in the "Pacquet" that he was leaving Whitehaven to retire to a printing office and stationery warehouse at the Isle of Man, in favour of his brother, Francis Briscoe. He thanks the public for the patronage given to the "Cumberland Magazine" during its publication, and the peculiar honour that was paid to his more recent proposals for printing the "Whitehaven Communicator" and "Briscoe's Weekly Advertiser," which the termination of the late war rendered abortive. I have not come across the date of his death.

FRANCIS BRISCOE.

I have only one work from Francis Briscoe's Press, but it is somewhat of a curiosity. It is entitled

"The Surprising Adventures of John Roach, Mariner, of Whitehaven, containing a genuine Account of his cruel Treatment during a long captivity amongst savage Indians, and imprisonment by the Spaniards, in South America, with his miraculous Preservation and Deliverance by divine Providence; and happy Return to the Place of his Nativity, after being thirteen years amongst his inhuman Enemies. Whitehaven: Printed by F. Briscoe, in the Market Place. Price Six-pence."

It is got up in the Robinson Crusoe style. From a paragraph in the "Pacquet," in May 1783, it appears that Roach was really a Whitehaven sailor, and that he had just arrived in his native town after an absence of fifteen years, during twelve of which he had been a prisoner amongst the Mexican Indians, and Spaniards. The latter laid hold of Roach as a spy, and he passed ten years in different dungeons, ultimately getting his liberty through the friendship of the Governor of Cuba. This, rather a large sized chap-book, consists of sixty-four pages, and is not very legibly printed in large type. I have no record of Francis Briscoe's death.

ALEXANDER COUTTS.

Was another of last century's printers in Whitehaven, and like the rest of the fraternity, had his house and office in the Market Place.

Encouraged

Encouraged by the success that attended the "Cumberland Pacquet,' Coutts, in October, 1776, started the "Cumberland Chronicle and Whitehaven Public Advertiser." Its price was 3d. It was a rather larger sheet than the "Pacquet," but it contained less matter, and was not so well got up, while the advertisements were fewer. It lived until July 15, 1779, when it suddenly ceased, with the following valedictory address :—

"The Editor presents his Dutiful Respects to the Public, and particularly to those Gentlemen who have so liberally countenanced and supported The Cumberland Chronicle, and takes the liberty to inform them that he will not have it any longer in his power to receive their favours in behalf of a Weekly Newspaper, as the Chronicle will not be again published :—and as it might be deemed Presumption in the Publisher were he to trouble his readers with a circumstantial detail of the various circumstances which have led him to discontinue it, let it suffice to say, that the disadvanges he was labouring under in endeavouring to establish it, have been many.

The Publisher being fully sensible of the many obligations he lies under, takes this opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general for all past favours."

I had a copy of the last "Chronicle," but unfortunately lost it in a fire at my house. Coutts seems to have done a good deal of printing. I have just one of his books,

"The Academic Reader, containing Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, selected from the most elegant writers in the English language. Intended to assist in acquiring the happy talent of graceful Reading; to kindle in the breast a noble ambition to rival illustrious characters, to promote generous sentiments, and to awaken a sensibility of whatever is most amiable in life. By H. Ward, Schoolmaster in Whitehaven. Printed by Alexander Coutts for the author, 1789."

It is a small quarto of 228 pages, very well printed in large type. Ward had his school in Howgill Street, and periodically took to the boards with his scholars, when they played "Cato" and other classical tragedies at the Theatre. Coutts died at his house in the Market Place, March 1795.

W. MASHEDER.

I know nothing of this printer beyond the fact that I have a book of his, very well printed, entitled

"The Navigator's Companion; or Mariner's Compendious Pocket Book. Containing everything necessary in the Art of Navigation. Whitehaven: Printed by W. Masheder. Price bound Two Shillings."

From

From the prefatory notice dated "Whitehaven, March 30, 1754," it would appear that Masheder wrote as well as printed this work. It has two or three old fashioned tail and head pieces.

ALLASON FOSTER.

This old printer turned out some high-class work. I have

"The Universal Navigator; or a Comprehensive Treatise of Navigation, by William Chambers, Teacher of Mathematics, Whitehaven: Printed by Allason Foster, for the Author, 1774."

It is a well printed quarto of 446 pages, with a deal of tabular work in it. Another book of Foster's printing is

"An Epitome of the Elements of Italian Book-keeping, selected and compiled from the best modern systems. By Edmund Fitzgerald, Writing Master and Accountant in Whitehaven. Whitehaven: Printed by A. Foster, for the Author, 1771."

It was printed by subscription, and the list of subscribers' names is given. They were gathered from Whitehaven, Maryport, Cockermouth, Broughton, Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Ireland. There are two or three quaint head and tail pieces, and an original frontispiece by the author. There are more names of subscribers, and "Mr. John Dunn" is among the Whitehaven lot.

W. STUART.

I know even less of this printer, who called his establishment "The Shakespeare Press." All I have is the cover of a sixpenny part of

"The History of Lives and Actions of the most famous Highwaymen, Street Robbers, &c., &c., to which is added a genuine Account of the Voyages and Plunders of most noted Pirates. By Captain Thomas James Hamilton. Entered at Stationers' Hall. Whitehaven: Printed at The Shakespeare Press, by W. Stuart, for Hutton Watson, No. 89, Scotch Street."

No date.

THE WARES.

John Ware and Son were for half a century or more the best known printers in the town. They carried on business at No. 26, King Street, now the premises of the Whitehaven Conservative Association. Where the Wares came from I am unable to say. The late Mr. Wm. Jackson, F.S.A., once told me, he thought they belonged

belonged to York; but there is no proof of the fact. They were in business here, however, for some years before they began the "Cumberland Pacquet" in October, 1774. The senior Ware died in 1791, and his son, also a John Ware, died in April 1820. The latter was a man of considerable attainments. He was an excellent classical scholar. He produced part of a translation, in blank verse, of Telemachus, intending to finish it if he had had leisure. He was also a fairly good poet, and had Shakespeare, Milton, and other eminent poets, we learn, at his fingers' ends. He was the founder and first secretary of the Whitehaven Subscription Library, established 1797, and still extant.

The younger Ware, who was from the first the promoter, editor, and manager of the "Pacquet," printed the first translation into the Manx language, of the Bible and Prayer Book. 1777, Mr. Ware also printed for the Bishop of Sodor and Man, "A Short and Plain Instruction for the better understanding of the Lord's Supper"; the English and Manx being given in parallel columns. It is well printed. The MS. of the Manx Bible translation, it may be stated, was nearly lost at sea. It came across to this town from the Island in charge of the Rev. M. Kelly, a Church clergyman at Douglas in 1770. The vessel was driven ashore near Harrington when Parson Kelly broke open his trunk, secured the precious MS, and, holding it up with one hand, swam ashore with the other. Kelly was afterwards Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Gordon, and tutor to his son, the Marquis of Huntly.

The Wares printed a number of books of all kinds, including one written by the elder, "The European Pilot; or Practical Navigator's Pocket Companion." They were the agents for the State Lottery in 1770. The younger Ware was never married. When he died, he left the "Pacquet" to his housekeeper, Ann Jordan; and the following year it passed into the hands of Mr. Robert Gibson. An old friend of mine well remembered Mr. Ware, who, he told me, was an honest, kindly man; and a useful citizen. The elder Ware and his wife, with their son, were interred in one grave in St. Nicholas Churchyard, where there is a stone to their memory.

ROBERT GIBSON.

Mr. Gibson, who was originally an apprentice to the younger Ware, was a Westmorland man. He succeeded to the "Pacquet" and business, a few months after the death of the younger Ware, and from that date till 1857, when he retired and sold both to Mr. Robert Foster, of York, he showed much energy, enterprise, and business ability in extending the business. Mr. Gibson was a voluminous printer

printer, and also did an all-round business in bookbinding, lithographing, &c. Mr. Gibson was one of the pioneers of railway development in West Cumberland, and one of the promoters of the first gas company in Whitehaven, and the owner of pencil works at Keswick. He printed the first edition of "Litt's Wrestliana," in 1823, using for the front page a block of two wrestlers taking hold that had been in existance for a generation or two before. The work was published at 2/6. Mr. Gibson after a hard-working and useful life, died at his residence in Lowther Street, in December 1878, in his eighty-ninth year.

THOMAS WILSON.

Thomas Wilson began business early in the present century, in a shop at the corner of Lowther Street and King Street, and died in 1851 or 1852. He printed chap-books, playbills, placards, songs, plays, Chrismas Mummers, and "The Musical Folio," a royal 8vo sheet which came out in numbers, irregularly, with the words of popular songs, as sung at the Theatre and elsewhere. Wilson was also a bookseller and stationer, and the Theatre box plan lay at his shop, he being the accepted printer and stationer in the town for the profession.

WILLIAM WILSON.

This was a son of Thomas Wilson. He began business after his father, in King Street, and followed on much the same lines, though at first on a very modest scale. He afterwards removed to a large corner shop in the same street, opposite the shop his father had occupied. Wilson adopted Owenite tenets in 1842, and in consequence the mob attacked his shop and smashed a number of panes. This induced him to issue a handbill, in which he promised for the future to give up the propagation of socialist views, and his example was followed by a number of other Whitehaven tradesmen, who hastened to disclaim all connection with the "Owenites." Public feeling was much excited against Wilson by a ridiculous rumour to the effect that a female apprentice in his wife's employ, had burnt her Bible, in order to please her mistress. Wilson retired to Distington, about thirty years ago, where he died, sixteen or seventeen years ago perhaps. He was a pleasant old man, with a most retentive memory, and fond of conversation and anecdote. I knew him very well, and much enjoyed his company. His son followed the same business (less the printing), and he in turn was succeeded by *his* son; so that four generations of Wilsons in direct succession have been in this trade in Whitehaven.

JOHN

JOHN ROBINSON.

This was perhaps the leading printer in Whitehaven in the earlier part of the century. His shop was in Lowther Street, where he turned out a great number of books of all kinds, including (in 1832), "Mrs. Bowne's Reminiscenses." In this book Robinson advertises the views of Whitehaven already referred to, "printed from the original copper-plates," which had belonged to John Dunn. He printed a large selection of religious works, with plans, portraits, and drawings. Robinson failed in Lowther Street, and retired to Strand Street, where his friends fitted up a small printing office for him. He died in poverty in 1865. All his books are well printed.

THOMAS NICHOLSON.

Thomas Nicholson set up in business in Roper Street, after leaving James Crosthwaite's, where he served his apprenticeship. He had a small but very select stock of type, and he was an excellent all-round printer, most ingenious, and very tasteful. He could lithograph, engrave, stereotype, or do anything, with credit. He printed playbills and songs. He is at present at Leeds, where he carries on a stereotyping and electrotyping business. He invented an improved stereotyping apparatus, which he works and travels with. I presume he is alive still; it is years since I saw him or heard about him.

WILSON LEDGER.

Wilson Ledger was the editor of the "Whitehaven Gazette," a Whig paper that lasted about seven years, and was bought up about 1821, by Mr. Peter Hodgson, Lord Lonsdale's legal agent, and amalgamated with the "Pacquet." The paper was the property of the younger Adamson, a solicitor in the town. James Steel afterwards of the "Carlisle Journal" went to Whitehaven in 1819 as printer and publisher of the "Gazette," at the age of 22, and he remained there until 1826. For several years he did most of the editorial work and wrote most of the original matter for that paper. He went to the "Kendal Chronicle" in 1826, and remained there till 1828, when he returned to the Jollies at Carlisle. The "Gazette" was printed in the old Temperance Hall (now a bonded warehouse), in Hicks Lane. Its price was 7d. It was only a small sheet. I do not think there was any job printing done. The paper never paid.

JAMES COOK.

James Cook was a printer at 14, Queen Street, about fifty years ago. I do not think he did much. The only thing I have of his, is an eight page pamphlet "A Speech on the Constitutional and Legal Formation

Formation of Society in the nature of Political Unions, delivered by George Wheatley, Attorney-at-law, to certain of the labouring classes met for the purpose of forming a Patriotic Association at Whitehaven." Wheatley was an eccentric character. He addressed a pamphlet to the Earl of Lonsdale in 1832, in which taking objection to some strictures in the "Pacquet," he said he agreed with that paper (which had called him a Radical) that the word "Radical" and "scoundrel" were synonymous; and he asked Lord Lonsdale how he supposed anyone who esteemed him (Lord Lonsdale) would feel if after his death, he (Wheatley) were to call him an old scoundrel.

PENRITH CHAP-BOOKS IN THE JACKSON COLLECTION.

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(1) P.

"THE
NEW GAME AT CARDS
OR A
PACK OF CARDS
Changed into complete and perpetual
ALMANACK
In a Dialogue between a
NOBLEMAN and his SERVANT.
First, shewing the use of an Almanack by the Quarter:—Secondly, shewing the Weeks and Days of the year:—And thirdly, shewing the exact Number of Hours and Minutes in a year—Fourthly, shewing how it may be converted into a Prayer Book, with curious Remarks on the Knave. The whole adapted to the Entertainment of the Humourous, as well as to the Satisfaction of the Grave, Learned and Ingenious. The like never before published."

Wood

Wood block. A swan to the left: probably a Bewick block.
Imprint. "*A. Bell, Printer, Penrith* 1797."
An eight page chap-book.

(2) P.

"TRIAL
OF
JOHN HATFIELD
FOR
FORGERY
WITH AN
ACCOUNT OF HIS BEHAVIOUR
WHILE UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH
TO WHICH ARE ADDED
AN
INTERESTING LETTER TO MR——
AND OTHER
PAPERS AND LETTERS."

No Woodcut.
Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed and Sold by Ann Bell.
Price Three half-pence.
1803."

Unluckily only the first and last leaves of this interesting local chap-book of twenty-four pages remain: the rest being lost. Hatfield was tried at Carlisle, August 15th, 1803, and hanged shortly afterwards.

(3) P.

"THE
VILLAGE
PRESENT
A COLLECTION
OF
LOVE-STORIES, &c. &c.
chiefly in
The Cumberland Dialect."

Woodcut

Woodcut. A blind man and his dog leaving a door.
Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed and Sold by Ann Bell—1803."
The whole of these Love Stories are by Ewan Clarke of Standing Stones, Wigton, and are included in his "Miscellaneous Poems," printed at Whitehaven by J. Ware & Son, 1779. The last leaf of this chap-book, of twenty-four pages, is missing.

(4) P.

"NEW
SONGS
The Crafty Maid.
The Young Man's Dream.
My Nanie O.
William and Phoebe."

Woodcut. A woman with a basket on her head, very like one of the figures in the "Cries of York . . . printed by T. Kendrew, Collier Gate, York." The figures in the "Cries of York" were early and prentice work of the Bewick school and were afterwards used in "The Banbury Cries," see "Banbury Chap-books" p. 47. The woodcut on this chap-book is in all probability from the Bewick studio—the main difference between it and the figure in "York Cries" being the pattern on the basket.
Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed by A. Bell,
1804."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(5) P.

"NEW
SONGS
1. The Ploughboy.
2. The Rambling Boys of Pleasure.
3. Bonaparte and Talleyrand.
4. The Corsican Fairy."

Woodcut. A figure in tail coat and knee breeches leaning on a pedestal, on which is a funeral urn.
Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed by Ann Bell,
1804."
An eight page chap-book.

(6) P.

(6) P.

"NEW
SONGS
The Maid milking her Cow.
The Chimney Sweep.
The Cottage Boy.
Unfurl'd were the Sails."

Woodcut. A chimney sweep and his boy; similar to the chimney sweep in the "York Cries." "Banbury Chapbooks," p. 46: see *ante* p. —. No doubt from the Bewick Studio.

Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed by Ann Bell.
1804."

An eight page chap-book.

(7) P.

"NEW
SONGS
Fy, lat us a' to the Battle.
The Blue Bell of Scotland.
Crazy Jane.
Tom Bowling.
Death or Liberty."

Woodcut. A woman with a pail on her head; a cottage with a tree overshadowing it in the background.

Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed by Ann Bell.
1804."

An eight page chap-book.

(8) P.

"CHRIST'S CARE OF HIS PEOPLE
UNDER
AFFLICTING DISPENSATIONS.
TWO
SERMONS
PREACHED

On

On the Seventeenth Day of August 1662
FROM MATTHEW XIV. 24, 25, 26.
BY
MR. WILLIAM GUTHRIE
AUTHOR OF
'The Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ'
and
Minister of the Gospel at Finnick."

Psalm CXXV. 1.

"*They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion, which cannot be moved, but abideth for ever.*"

Psalm CXXXVIII. 17.

"*Though I walk in the midst of Trouble, thou wilt revive me.*"

No Woodcut.
Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed and Sold by Ann Bell. 1804."

Twenty-four pages. William Guthrie was a Scotch Presbyterian divine, 1620 to 1665. He had a call to Fenwick (or New Kilmarnock), and from his manner was frequently called the "Fool of Fenwick"; even on the title page of some of his sermons. A notice of him and a list of his writings is in the "National Dictionary of Biography."

(9) P.

"NEW SONGS.

SONGS

1. The Shipwreck'd Boy.
2. Jack is all in all.
3. The Valiant Maid.
4. The Lass of Richmond Hill."

Woodcut. A very rude cut of an action between a fort on a cliff and two men-of-war. The fort flies a standard with a plain cross next to the staff, and may be intended for the English standard prior to the Union with Scotland, which would make the block date from the

the 16th century. One of the men-of-war displays an immense ensign, covered with horizontal stripes. Notwithstanding this, I think this block is intended to represent the Siege of Belleisle, it being used on a Penrith and a Glasgow book with the account of that siege. See p. 43 M.

Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed by Ann Bell.
1808."

Eight pages, but the last leaf is missing.

(10) P.

"NEW
SONGS
A new British War Song.
A Hint for Britain.
Paddy O'Blarney.
The Happy Stranger.
The Banished Soldier.
A New Song."

Woodcut. A man and woman seated on a bank. This is a grotesque parody reversed of a Bewick block, printed in Hugo's "The Bewick Collector Supplement," p. 84. The Bewick block was used by M. Angus & Son, Side, Newcastle, on various chap-books.

Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed by Ann Bell.
1808."

This is an eight page chap-book.

(11) P.

"NEW
SONGS
1. Willie brew'd a Peck o' Maut.
2. On the Seas and far away.
3. John Anderson, My Joe.
4. A Man's a man for a' that."

Woodcut. A woman with bundle over shoulder, from "York Cries, Banbury chap-books," p. 46.

Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed by Ann Bell.
1808."

A chap-book of eight pages.

(12) P.

(12) P.

"A
GARLAND
Containing several
NEW SONGS.

1. Brave Captain Storgay.
2. The GOLDEN DAYS of good QUEEN BESS.
3. The Straw Bonnet."
(A Fact).

Woodcut. A sheep, rather like a horse about the legs; perhaps from an illustrated alphabet.
Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed and Sold by Ann Bell."
An eight page chap-book.

(13) P.

"A
GARLAND
Containing several
NEW SONGS

1. The Perjured Maid.
2. A Song in praise of Free Masonry.
3. The Dublin Baker.
4. Jem of Aberdeen."

Woodcut. A bird (qu. what), probably from an early illustrated alphabet, may possibly be from Bewick's studio.
Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed by Ann Bell."
This Garland contains exactly the same songs as a Garland printed and published in Scotch Street, Carlisle, see No. 3, "Carlisle Chap-books." It contains eight pages.

(14) P.

"A
NEW SONG
Sung in Character at the Masquerade, at
Brayton House, Cumberland.
On Wednesday, the 30 of December 1801,
TO WHICH IS ADDED

The

The last Shilling.
True Courage.
Nongtong paw.
The Albion, the Pride of the Sea.

Woodcut. The action between a fort on a cliff and two men-of-war, which we have already found on one of Ann Bell's chap-books, "New Songs," dated 1808, *ante* p. 43.

Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed by and for Ann Bell."

This is an eight page chap-book, but the last leaf is lost. "Nongtong paw" is by Mr. Dibdin.

We give the Song, sung at the Masquerade—

'Tis now the laughing season, and therefore can't be wrong,
In praise of Masquerading, for Punch to sing his song.
And a masking we will go.

But some, I fear, who are not here, in masking most delight:
They wear a mask at all times, we only for a night.
And a masking we will go.

A mask conceals your beauty, ma'am, and pity 'tis—but hush!
I'd rather mask a pretty face, than put it to the blush.
And a masking we will go.

Each sighing youth, if such there be, who peeps with lover's eyes,
Will quickly find his sweetheart out, thro' all her thin disguise.
And a masking we will go.

If my good wife's among you, I'll know her ere 'tis long,
For Punch's wife may hide her face but cannot hold her tongue.
And a masking we will go.

The lady of the mansion, I'm sure you'll all agree,
Can in a mask her face conceal—but not her courtesy.
And a masking we will go.

'Tis all a joke for you to think of cheating Punchinello,
There is no mask, or dress, on earth to hide an honest fellow.
And a masking we will go.

Now, by the Lord! I know you all:—some few of you for wit—
And some—(you must excuse me) I know—for want of it.
And a masking we will go.

But

But—Bibere, bibere, bino,—or else, in spite of lunch,
The dullness of the song must discover Mister Punch.
And a masking we will go.

(15) P.

"A
NEW SONG
CALLED
SWEET WILLIAM
OF
PLYMOUTH."

Woodcut. The action between a fort and two men-of-war, as in two previous instances.
Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed and sold by A. Bell."
An eight page chap-book.

(16) P.

"THE
PERJURED
GARLAND
SHEWING
How a young lady, near Exeter, forswore herself for the sake of Riches; with an Account what an Example she was made which it is hoped will be a Warning to all young People."

Woodcut. The action between a fort and two men-of-war as in three previous instances.
An eight page chap-book.

(17) P.

"A
COLLECTION
OF
NEW SONGS
viz:

1. The

1. The loss of the Centaur.
2. The Rambling Boy.
3. On the Supplementary Militia.
4. Allen's Return."

Woodcut. A gentleman and lady in conversation. The lady wears the Fontange or Commode head-dress, which was in vogue in the latter part of the reign of William III. and Queen Anne. The block itself may be of that date, or a copy from one of that date.

Imprint. "A. BELL. PENRITH."

The Centaur, 74 guns, foundered on her passage from Jamaica. Captain Inglefield and eleven only of the crew saved, Sept. 21, 1782. This is an eight page chap-book. The Act for raising the Supplementary Militia was passed in 1796, and the men called out in 1798.

(18) P.

"FOUR
EXCELLENT SONGS
VIZ:

1. The County Torron (Tyrone).
2. Tally I. O, the Grinder.
3. The Prince of Wales' Wedding.
4. The Waterman."

Woodcut. A windmill.

Imprint. "PENRITH. Printed by A. Bell."

The Prince of Wales' Wedding was in 1795. This is an eight page chap-book.

(19) P.

"NEW
SONGS
The Fortune-teller.
The Mad Lover.
Content.
Jack's claim to Poll.
Tol de rol de rol."

Woodcut.

Woodcut. One of the York cries reversed. See "Banbury Chap-book," p. 47. A woman crying "Come buy my windmills: a half-penny a-piece."

Imprint. "Printed by ANN BELL, Penrith."

An eight page chap-book.

(20) P.

"FIVE NEW
SONGS

1. Lover's Vows.
2. Young William seeks my heart to move.
3. The Flower Girl.
4. The Fashions.
5. A Favourite Song."

Woodcut. A gentleman and a lady with fan: a church in the right background: lady's head-dress is an early form of the Fontange or commode, or high head-dress in use *temp.* William III. and Queen Anne.

Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed and Sold by Ann Bell."

A "Favourite Song" is stated to be sung in that dismal play "The Stranger." An eight page chap-book.

(21) P.

"NEW
SONGS

The Parachute.
As o'er the Meadows once I strayed.
Joe the Volunteer.
Jemmy of the Cot.
Invasion.
'Tis not the distant seas can part."

Woodcut. An archer, an extremely rude cut.

Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed by Ann Bell."

An eight page chap-book. The "Parachute" is stated to be by Mr. Dibdin [*sic*].

(22) P.

(22) P. "NEW
SONGS

1. Poor Mary of Buttermere.
2. The British in Egypt.
3. The Rambling Boys of Pleasure.
4. Nancy's Gay Light Horseman.
5. The Death of Tom Moody.
6. A Welch Love Song."

Woodcut. A figure in tail coat and knee breeches leaning on a pedestal, on which is a funeral urn, same as No. 5. P.

Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed by Ann Bell."

The British landed in Egypt, 8th March, 1801. Hatfield, the betrayer of Mary of Buttermere was tried and hung at Carlisle, 1803. This is an eight page chap-book.

(23) P.

"FIVE NEW
SONGS

1. The Loss of the Centaur.
2. The Young Man's Dream.
3. Contentment.
4. Blithe Sandy.
5. Tempt me not."

Woodcut. A sailor with his arm round a girl points to his ship in the offing. This is a very rough *facsimile* reversed of an early Bewick block which appears on a Newcastle chap-book called "Poor Jack," printed by "M. Angus & Son, Printers, Newcastle." Hugo's "The Bewick Collector; Supplement," p. 83.

Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed and sold by
A. BELL, in the Market Place."

For the loss of the Centaur, see *ante* No. 17. P. This is an eight page chap-book.

(24) P.

"THE
GOODHURST GARLAND
IN THREE PARTS.

Part I.

Part I. The loyal courtship between a sailor and a farmer's daughter.

Part II. The sailor's mother's passion for her son's pretending to marry the farmer's daughter, who she thought much below his fortune.

Part III. The sailor's wedding who took his bride home in such rich garments that his mother took her for a fine lady."

Woodcut. Five stars or asterisks, cross-wise.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed and sold by ANN BELL."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(25) P.

"*THE UNNATURAL FATHER'S*
GARLAND
OR THE
DUTIFUL SON'S REWARD.
In Three Parts.

Part I. Shewing how a gentleman in Dorsetshire had two sons, one of which he had an aversion to, and turned him out of doors.

Part II. How his darling son by extravagant living brought his father to poverty.

Part III. How the son whom his father hated, after sometime being abroad, married a rich lady with whom he came to England, and relieved his sorrowful father from great distress."

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed and Sold by ANN BELL."
An eight page chap-book.

(26) P. "JAMIE AND NANCY
OF
YARMOUTH

SHEWING

SHEWING
THEIR CONSTANT LOVE TO EACH
OTHER UNDER THE SEVEREST
CRUELTY."

Woodcut. A sailor with his arm round a girl points to a ship in the offing, as in No. 23. P., which see.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed and sold by A. BELL."
An eight page chap-book.

(27) P.

"A
GARLAND
CONTAINING THREE EXCELLENT
NEW SONGS, viz:
1. The Flower of Edinburgh.
2. Tibby Fowler.
3. A New Song."

Woodcut. A lady in a hoop.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed by A. BELL."
An eight page chap-book of which the latter half is lost.

(28) P.

Song Book without first page: contains songs:
2. The Woodman.
3. The Soldier's Petition.
4. Salt Eel for Mynheer.
5. Nancy.
6. A Supplication for Peace.
7. Nancy of the Dale.

At the end is "A. BELL, Printer."
An eight page chap-book, wanting the title page.

(29) P.

"FOUR NEW
SONGS

A new Cumberland Ballad.
Mrs. Casey.
The Recruiting Officer.
A favourite Song."

Woodcut. A cavalier in full bottomed wig on horseback to the left; his hat has fallen off and is in the road.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed by Ann Bell."
An eight page chap-book.

(30) P. "FOUR EXCELLENT NEW SONGS VIZ:

1. The North Country Lass.
2. War's Alarms.
3. Bright Phoebus.
4. Bet Sweet Blossom."

Woodcut. As in the last.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed by ANN BELL."
An eight page chap-book.

(31) P. "THREE CHOICE NEW SONGS
The Farmer's Daughter.
The Answer.
The Bachelor's Pride."

Woodcut. As on the last two.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed by ANN BELL."
An eight page chap-book.

(32) P. "THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF RICHARD BROWN."

Woodcut.

Woodcut. As on last three.
Imprint. "Printed by A. BELL, PENRITH."
An eight page chap-book, of which the last leaf is gone.

(33) P.

"THE
LIFE
AND
SURPRISING ADVENTURES
OF
FREDERICK BARON TRENCK
CORRECTED AND ABRIDGED
TO WHICH IS ADDED
A SHORT SUPPLEMENT:

Giving an authentic account of his more recent Transactions, till he fell a Victim to the prevailing system of Anarchy in France, being sentenced to the Guillotine by the French Convention."

Woodcut. As in last four. No doubt the cavalier is intended for Baron Trenck himself.
Imprint. "Printed by A. Bell, Penrith."
This is a twenty-four.

(34) P.

"THE
SINNER'S
REDEMPTION

Wherein is discovered The Nativity of our blessed Lord and Saviour, JESUS CHRIST, Together with his Life on Earth, and Death upon the Cross, for lost mankind."

Woodcut. Head of a pope, triple tiara and pastoral staff.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed and sold by ANN BELL."
An eight page chap-book.

(35) P.

(35) P.

"A dreadful
EXAMPLE
for
WICKED HUSBANDS
OR THE
VIRTUOUS WIFE IN DISTRESS

Being a true relation of Mr. John Fox, living in the town of Lynn, in Norfolk; shewing how he married the daughter of one squire Wilcox, a lady of great beauty, merit, and a large fortune, contrary to the consent of all her friends.

How he spent his and her substance in a riotous and debauched manner, with his lewd companions, while she wanted bread for herself and three children.

How he was drove to despair, and hanged himself at the door of the house he had formerly lived in.

How his apparition was seen and heard for a considerable time, making most terrible noises, to the great affrightment and disturbance of the neighbourhood."

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed and Sold by A. BELL."
Two copies: an eight page chap-book.

(37) P.

"THE
REPROBATE'S REWARD
OR
LOOKING-GLASS
FOR
DISOBEDIENT CHILDREN
BEING

A full account of a cruel Murder, committed on the body of Elizabeth Wood, of Bristol, by her own Son, as she was riding to Chippenham Market. How he cut her throat

throat from ear to ear. And how the murder was discovered by her Apparition. Also the manner of his being apprehended and taken.

With a true Copy of Verses written with his own hand, in Bristol Jail."

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "PENRITH:
Printed and sold by A. BELL in the Market Place."
An eight page chap-book.

(38) P.

"THE
LIFE AND DEATH
OF
JANE SHORE
CONCUBINE TO
KING EDWARD IV."

Woodcut. On title page, a diamond of 64 stars or asterisks: no woodcuts. in the text.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed by A. BELL."
A twenty-four, of which the last leaf is missing.

(39) P.

"ANTONIO & CLARISSA
OR THE
FATAL POEM
A
PATHETIC TALE
An account of an unfortunate young
LADY, &c."

Woodcut. A gentleman and lady with fan as in No. 20 P.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed by Ann Bell."
This is a dismal story of twenty-four pages: the heroine, Miss Clarissa Williams, is the daughter of an eminent physician in the north, whose house is a few miles from Whitehaven, where Clarissa was at school.

(40) P.

(40) P.

"BRITAIN'S
TIMELY REMEMBRANCER
OR A
WARNING FROM HEAVEN
TO
VILE SINNERS ON EARTH
BEING
MR. BRIGHTLY'S last SERMON which
he preached in his shroud, and died immediately after he concluded the same

To which is Added

An account of the holy Life of Mr. R. Brightly, Minister of Waltham in Leicestershire, and of his daily walking with God. Of the care he took of his Parishioners, during their visitation with many maligant distempers. How he was praying one night at his chamber window, he fell into a trance, and saw the state of the damned in everlasting torments, and that of the blessed in celestial glory,—Of his being warned of death by an Angel: he afterwards bought a shroud and coffin, caused his grave to be made, and invited his Parishioners to attend his last sermon—When he declared his vision, how he saw Death, and of the message he had given him to warn the inhabitants of the earth from the wrath to come. Of his dying in the pulpit when he had delivered his sermon. And lastly of his burial, and the harmonious music that was heard in the air during his interment."

Woodcut. None.

Imprint. "PENRITH:
Printed and Sold by ANN BELL in the Market Place."

This is a chap-book of eight pages: it is given by Halliwell in his "Fugitive Tracts and Chap-books," vol xxix., Percy Society.

(41) P.

(41) P.

"THE
AGE OF MAN
OR
MAN'S BEGINNING, AND LAST END
DESCRIBED IN THE CHARACTER OF
LIFE AND DEATH
Setting Forth

The Uncertainty and Brevity of Man's Life. Also many serious and awaking considerations to careless Souls, to prepare for the last enemy Death.

Thou fool, this night shall thy soul be required of thee. Luke XII. 20."

Woodcut. None.

Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed and Sold by A. BELL."
A twenty-four.

(42) P.

"A
KEY
TO OPEN
HEAVEN'S GATE,
OR, A READY
PATH-WAY
TO
HEAVEN.
BY LAWRENCE PRICE.

Come ye blessed of my Father, receive a Crown and Kingdom of Glory, which was prepared for you from the Beginning."

Woodcut. None.

Imprint. "Printed by ANN BELL, PENRITH."
An eight page chap-book.

(43) P.

(43) P.

"A
WONDERFUL CONTRACT
NOW BEGUN
BEWTEEN TWO PARTIES OF GREAT RENOWN
JEHOVAH the BRIDEGROOM
AND
HIS CHURCH THE BRIDE.

This I compos'd in dead of night,
While on my bed I did reflect;
And who inclines to read these lines,
My advice will not neglect."

Woodcut. A small ornament.
Imprint. "Printed by A. BELL, PENRITH."
A long poem.—An eight page chap-book.

(44) P.

"DEATH'S WARRANT;
OR THE
SOUL'S WELCOME
TO
GLORY
WRITTEN BY
JOHN BROWN
A young Man in Hexham, on his Deathbed, and sung at
his Funeral, at his own Request.
To which is added
THE LIFE OF THE
HAPPY MAN."

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "PENRITH: printed by A. BELL."
An eight page chap-book.

(45—46) P.

(45—46) P.

"HEAVENLY REST
FOR A
WEARY SOUL
OR, THE
PILGRIM AT HIS JOURNEY'S END
BEING
THE LAST LEGACY OF A FATHER TO HIS
CHILDREN, WHEN ON HIS DEATH-BED

TO WHICH IS ADDED

I. The Children's Duty to God, their Mother and Themselves.
II. A Copy of Verses, written by the Father, a little before his Death.
III. Some Godly Meditations.
IV. The Father's last gift to his children.

By the Rev. JOHN BUNYAN.

Very pleasant to read, profitable to practise, and of Excellent Use to all Sorts of People, that desire to live a godly Life in this present World."

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed and Sold by Ann Bell."
Two copies of this eight page chap-book, of which one is imperfect.

(47) P.

A twenty-four page booklet: title page gone: a long story about Adelaide and Fonrose: at end is "A. Bell, Printer, Penrith." Also printed at Alston, see 6 M.

(48) P.

"AN
ADDRESS
TO
PARENTS &c.

Shepherd

Shepherd of souls with pitying eye
  The thousands of our Israel see
To Thee in their behalf we cry,
  Ourselves but newly found in Thee—

We tremble at the danger near,
  And crowds of wretched Parents see;
Who blindly fond, their Children rear
  In Tempers far as Hell's from Thee."

Woodcut. Figure of Time with scythe and hour-glass. Above, a mason's level, and below, another and a pair of compasses.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed by Anthony Soulby.
In the Market Place."
An eight page chap-book.

(49) P.

"THE
HISTORY
OF ADAM BELL, CLIM OF THE CLOUGH AND
WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLIE.
THE THREE NORTHERN
ARCHERS."

Woodcut. An archer in a modern costume, hat and feathers.
Imprint. "Anthony Soulby, Printer, Penrith."
This is a twenty-four: the scene of this ballad is laid at Carlisle.

(50) P.

"THE
EXCELLENT OLD BALLAD
OF
THE THRIFTLESS
HEIR OF LINN
AND
JOHN OF THE SCALES
IN TWO PARTS."

Woodcut

Woodcut. In an oval frame, a young head, plumed hat; qu. Edward VI.

Imprint. "SOULBY, printer."

A chap-book of eight pages.

(51) P.

"ANTONIO and CLARISSA
OR THE
FATAL POEM
A
PATHETIC TALE.
To which is added
An account of an unfortunate
YOUNG LADY."

Woodcut. A barque of early date: on the main top-sail is the letter N.

Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed in the Present
Year: by A. SOULBY."

There are three rude and worn woodcuts in the text, one of which is a duel: a very ancient ship: and a coach and pair. This chap-book is also printed by Ann Bell of Penrith. It is a twenty-four.

(52) P.

"THE
FAMOUS HISTORY
OF THE
VALIANT LONDON
APPRENTICE."

Woodcuts. Several very rude and worn: On title page, a young man between two houses. In the text we have:—a youngish man in 17th century costume; an older one in the same with full bottomed wig; a lady with fontange headdress and a fan; a view of a city, probably intended for London, there being something, which may be old London Bridge; the barque which was on the title page of Soulby's "Antonio and Clarissa," but the letter N has been erased from the main

main topsail; an interior, two countrymen consulting a man in full bottomed wig, seated at a table, over his head the letter F, and on the wall maps of the two hemispheres; the figures of Crispin and Crispianus that decorate one of the Whitehaven histories of Thomas Hickathrift, but the picture is reversed. No cut is given of the apprentice vanquishing the two lions. This chap-book is a twenty-four.

Imprint. "Penrith: printed by A. Soulby."

(53) P.

"THE
HISTORY
OF
RICHARD WHITTINGTON
THRICE
LORD MAYOR OF LONDON."

Woodcut. On title page figure of Crispin from a Newcastle chap-book, see Ashton's book, p. 223.

Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed by A. Soulby."

There are several wood blocks, in the text is the portrait of a divine with long hair and skull cap; on p. 9 three women; on p. 12 the same barque that appeared on the title page of Soulby's "Antonio and Clarissa," and also on "The Valiant London Apprentice," but here it has the letter U on the topsail. On p. 14 is a circular shield, on which a ship under topsails; supporters two black-a-moors; this must be the arms of some trading company. On p. 16 a representation of God Almighty in the clouds, surrounded by stars. On p. 19 the Lord Mayor's coach. On p. 21 Bartholomew's Hospital, or what is intended for it. This is a chap-book of twenty-four pages.

(54) P.

"JACK THE PIPER
OR
FRIAR and BOY
PART the FIRST

The rest of the title page of this chap-book of twenty-four pages is destroyed.

(55) P.

(55) P.

"THE SAME
PART the SECOND."

Woodcut. Jack piping and figures dancing.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed and Sold by Anthony Soulby.
Where may be had a *large Assortment* of
HISTORIES, SONGS, GODLY-BOOKS, &c."

If Anthony Soulby considered this very coarse ballad a "Godly Book," he must have had a great imagination. It has twenty-four pages.

(56) P.

"THE
CURIOUS HISTORY
OF
TOM HICKATHRIFT
THE
WONDER OF THE WORLD!!
PART FIRST."

Woodcut. Rude representation of the fight between Tom and the Giant.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed and sold by Anthony Soulby."

(57) P.

THE SAME
PART SECOND

Same Woodcut and Imprint.
Part second also contains
"The Cook and his Customer.
The Gypsey.
The Salute.
The Mistake.
An Epigram."
Both the first and second parts are twenty-four pages.

(58) P.

(58) P.

"A
GARLAND
CONTAINING
TWO EXCELLENT SONGS, viz:

1. The CHILDREN in the WOOD.
2. DARBY and JOAN."

Woodcut. The death of one of the two ruffians.

Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed and Sold by Anthony Soulby."

An eight page chap-book.

(59) P.

"THE
HISTORY
OF AN
UNFORTUNATE CLERGYMAN
To which is added The Golden head. (A Tale)."

Woodcut. A very indistinct portrait of a divine with an open book.

Imprint. "Penrith: Printed by A. Soulby."

Another of his "Godly Books"!! Very coarse! has twenty-four pages, of which the last two are missing.

(60) P.

Chapbook of eight pages: title page gone.

* * *

The Grinders.
Liberty Hall.
Duet.

FINIS "A. Soulby, Typ., Penrith."

(61) P.

(61) P.

"THE
PARENTS' PIOUS GIFT:
OR
A CHOICE PRESENT FOR CHILDREN
SET FORTH IN
A DIALOGUE between a RELIGIOUS FATHER, and
AN EXTRAVAGANT SON.
TO WHICH IS ADDED
A HYMN on the DAY OF JUDGMENT."

Woodcut. The last judgment from Carlisle chap-book of 1770.
Imprint. "Printed at the New Printing Office, PENRITH."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(62) P.

"THE
AFFECTING HISTORY
OF
SALLY WILLIAMS
AFTERWARDS CALLED
TIPPLING SALLY

Shewing how she left her Father's House to follow an Officer, who seduced her; and how she took to drinking, and at last became a vile Prostitute, died in an Hospital, and was dissected *by the Surgeons.*

TENDING TO SHEW THE PERNICIOUS
EFFECTS OF DRAM DRINKING."

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "PENRITH: Printed by F. JOLLIE, Junr.
Of whom may be had Moral and Religious Tracts.
(Price One penny)."
An eight page chap-book.

(63) P.

(63) P.

"THE SINNER
DIRECTED TO
THE SAVIOUR
(An Extract from Favel)."

Woodcut. The Crucifixion.
Imprint. "PENRITH: PRINTED BY J. ALLISON.
Of Whom may be had
A large and general Assortment of Religious Patters, Children's Histories, &c., &c.
PRICE ONE PENNY."
An eight page chap-book.

(64) P.

"THE
PRODIGAL SON
IN VERSE
Shewing how a young Gentlemen spent his Money in riotous living, and was afterwards reduced to feed Swine: when being almost starved, he returned to his Father, who kindly received him, and made a great Feast on the the occasion."

Woodcut. A figure in a landscape, apparently mopping his head.
Imprint. "PENRITH: PRINTED BY J. ALLISON.
Of whom may be had
A large and general Assortment of Religious Patters, Children's Books, Histories, &c., &c.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
An eight page chap-book.

(65) P.

"THE
PIOUS HERMIT
OR
Mysterious Providences Unriddl'd.
TO WHICH IS ADDED
THE CHARACTER OF CHRIST."

Woodcut.

Woodcut. A figure in gown and round cap, like a doctor of law, and with something like a turnip in his hand, is apparently going to feed a reclining stag.

Imprint. As on last. An eight page chap-book.

(66) P.

"THE
HISTORY
OF
WILLIAM BLACK
A CHIMNEY-SWEEPER."

Woodcut. A figure in black looking at a funeral urn on a pedestal.

Imprint. As on last two. An eight page chap-book.

PENRITH PRINTERS.

EXTRACTS FROM PENRITH REGISTERS.*

1799. Nov. 9. Ann Bell, a widow, aged 98, buried.†

1800. March 31st. Ann, daughter of William Bell, and Mary his wife, baptised.

1804. May 15th. Ann, daughter of John Bell, and Mary his wife (late Cannon), baptized.

1820. May. Mary, daughter of Joseph and Ann Bell, Boroughgate, Penrith, Tailor, baptized.

1820. August 31. Ann, daugh^{r} of Edwd and Mary Bell, Townhead, Penrith, Labourer, bapt^{d}.

1821. Nov. 23. Jane daug^{r} of Joseph and Ann Bell, Boroughgate, Penrith, Tailor, baptized.

1823. Dec. 8. Ann Bell, widow, Boroughgate, Penrith, buried, aged 73.‡

1825. April 24th. Eliz^{h} daug^{r} of Joseph and Ann Bell, Boroughgate, Penrith, Tailor, baptized.

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* I am indebted to Mr. Geo. Watson, of Penrith, for these extracts from the Penrith Registers. I have not been very successful in tracing the Penrith printers.

† This might be the printer's mother, but scarcely his widow.

‡ This may be the printer, but of this there is no proof.

ANTHONY

1790. May 11th. William son of Anthony Soulby, and Nanny his wife (late Bird) bapt[d].

1791. Sep. 24. William son of Anthony Soulby, and Nanny, his wife, aged 1, buried.

1792. Jan. 18th. Dorothy Soulby, aged 13, buried.

1807. April 13th. Margaret Soulby. buried, aged 63.

1803. Aug. 14. Barbara, daug[r] of Anthony Soulby, and Ann, his wife, aged 16, buried.

Registers examined up to 1834 and no further Anthony Soulby entries found.

Allison was a printer in 1836, when he published a guide to Penrith and its neighbourhood: he failed, and his business was, in 1841, continued by the late B. T. Sweeten, whose family still carry it on.

Anthony Soulby was a churchwarden in 1801. He printed, without date, "The New Songster, or Musical Alio, A selection of new and much approved songs: also several Cumberland Ballads by Mr. Anderson" with eight Bewick cuts. He also printed, without date, but about the year 1800, "The Pleasing Instructor, or Entertaining Moralist, consisting of Select Essays, &c." This has frontispiece and four other cuts, which appear to be by John Bewick; see Hugo's "Bewick Collector Supplement," p. 28.

Soulby must have done a good deal of business with the Bewicks, and Hugo purchased several Bewick blocks from Soulby's office, including a block of fighting cocks, and a racing cut, and a view of a church and tower on a hill, of which an impression is given in the "Bewick Collector Supplement": it is readily recognisable as the Tower of Kirkoswald Church, Cumberland, which stands on a hill away from the church. Miss Julia Boyd also acquired from Soulby's office two blocks cut by Thomas Bewick for chap-books, printed at Penrith, namely, one representing a game of cards and the other a turnpike gate; and two fable cuts,—the fox and the grapes, and the fox and the daw. See "Bewick Gleanings" by Julia Boyd, Reid, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1886, pp. 26 and 72. Miss Boyd also says, p. 15, that *circa* 1770, Thomas Bewick at the age of fifteen or sixteen cut a bar-bill head for the St. George and Dragon at Penrith which was much admired. He also did one, a copper plate, for the Crown Inn at Penrith, a border of foliage, with a post chaise at the foot. It is clear that the connection between the Penrith press and the Bewicks was close and of long duration. Some more Penrith chap-books will be found in the Appendix. The first edition of Clarke's "Survey of the Lakes of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire" was printed at Penrith in 1787, but the imprint does not give the printer's name.

MISCELLANEOUS CHAP-BOOKS IN THE JACKSON COLLECTION.

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(1) M.

"THE TWO
CUMBERLAND
BALLADS
CALLED
NICHOL THE NEWSMONGER
AND
BIDDY
TO WHICH IS ADDED THE
SCOTTISH
SONG
CALLED THE
WEE THING."

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "CUMBERLAND: Printed for the Booksellers, 1809."
This is an eight page chap-book.
"Nichol the Newsmonger" is by Anderson, the Cumberland Bard.

(2) W.

"A
COLLECTION OF
SONGS
VIZ:

Heaving the Lead.
Terry-heigh-ho the Grinder.
Lovely Nan.
The Woodman.
A Tinker I am."

Woodcut.

Woodcut. A ship.
Imprint. "BORROWDALE, PRINTER, WORKINGTON."*
An eight page chap-book.

(3) M.

"AN OBJECT OF THE LOVE OF GOD
OR THE
HISTORY OF JOSEPH
KNOWN BY THE NAME OF
POOR JOSEPH
Whose employment was
to carry Parcels for Merchants in the city of
London."

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "Workington: printed by Mr. Borrowdale.
1810."
An eight page chap-book.

(4) M.

"AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
EXECUTION
OF
STOKES ALIAS STOCKTON
AND
EDWARDS
Tried at the last Carlisle Assizes, 1809
FOR THE
ROBBERY
OF THE
WHITEHAVEN BANK."

* According to Hugo's "Bewick Collector," p. 84, W. Borrowdale in the Market Place, Workington, printed in 1845, the second edition of Stagg's "Miscellaneous Poems" with Bewick blocks. Hugo in his "Bewick Collector Supplement" says the blocks are not by Bewick. In 1810 Edward Bowness, Portland Square, Workington, printed "The Rules of the Workington Agricultural Society, and the Reports to the President," with a beautiful Bewick block "An oak in a Cornfield." *Ibid* p. 98.

Woodcut.

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "WIGTON: PRINTED BY R. HETHERTON."
At the end is: *Printed at Hetherton's Office, Wigton.*
This is an eight page chap-book.

WIGTON PRINTERS.*

"Wigton Advertiser" Office,
Wigton, Cumberland, Sept. 26th, 1894.

R. S. FERGUSON, Esq., F.S.A.

Dear Sir,—The earliest mention I can find of a printer in Wigton is of the Hetherton you speak of, who printed? the 2nd edition of "Anderson's Cumberland Ballads." † I think he would not be in business in Wigton long, as I find from an old play-bill of November 18th, 1813, that E. Rook had the business. (He conducted both an ironmongery business and a bookselling business in adjoining shops). E. Rook reprinted Hetherton's edition of "Anderson's Ballads," in 1815, and was succeeded by John Ismay, who did much work in his day, being a practical man. He did not live long, and to him succeeded the late Henry Hoodless, who was a practical printer. About 1843 William Robertson set up a rival printing office, and was in business for a great many years. He published an edition of "Anderson's Ballads," and did a very large trade in printing songs and broadsides for hawkers and balladmongers.

A man called Dixon also commenced printing, in about the year 1848, but had bad health, so sold his plant to the late Joseph Mc Mechan, who set up as printer, adding it to his trade of Bookseller, in 1849. The late W. Robertson's entire plant and stock was bought by Thomas Ker, who carried on the business for a time, when T. McMechan bought it, and added it to his other business.

The only local paper is the "Wigton Advertiser," which was begun in January, 1857. It was issued monthly for three months, and then

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* I am indebted to Mr. T. McMechan of Wigton for the letter printed above.
† In 1808, frontispiece and tailpieces by Bewick, in which year Hetherton brought out an edition of "Stagg's Poems," and in 1811 he printed "Anderson's Popular Songs."

fortnightly

fortnightly for a few months more, and has been a weekly since 1858. The founder, publisher, and editor was Thomas McMechan who still publishes and conducts it. W. H. Hoodless does not continue the printing business carried on by his late father, confining himself to the bookselling and stationery department. Some years ago Joseph Wallas began a printing business which was afterwards sold to Wilson Moore, who again disposed of it to Joseph Gate, who at present conducts it.

(5) M.

"READING
MADE QUITE EASY & DIVERTING
CONTAINING
Symbolical Cuts for the Alphabet :—Tables of Words of 1, 2, 3 and 4 Syllables :—with easy Lessons from the Scriptures; instructive talks and edifying pieces of Poetry, with Songs, moral and divine, from ISAAC WATTS.

To which is added

THE CHURCH CATECHISM;
With several entertaining Stories, Proverbs, Moral Sayings, Riddles, &c.
SECOND EDITION
New modelled, greatly enlarged and improved
BY W. WEALD AND OTHERS."

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "EGREMONT: Printed for
J. CARRUTHERS, DUMFRIES.
W. STUART, WHITEHANEN.
BY GEO. STUART."

There is an outer title page, on which is "STUART'S EDITION," and a wood block representing a lady, apparently, giving prizes to some children: this booklet contains 96 pages, commencing with various forms of the alphabet, and concluding with the Church Catechism and forms of various prayers and graces.

At the end is "Geo. Stuart, Printer, Egremont."

(6) M.

(6) M.

"A
HEAVENLY REST
FOR A
WEARY SOUL
OR THE
PILGRIM AT HIS JOURNEY'S END
BEING
THE LAST LEGACY OF A FATHER TO HIS CHILDREN, WHEN ON HIS DEATH-BED.

To which is added

I. The Children's Duty to God, their Mother and themselves.
II. A Copy of Verses written by the Father a little before his Death.
III. Some godly meditations.
IV. The Father's last gift to his Children.

BY THE REV. JOHN BUNYAN.

The whole is pleasant to read, profitable to practise and of excellent Use to all Sorts of People that desire to Live a Godly Life in this World."

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "J. Harrop, Printer, Alston."
An eight page chap-book, also printed by Ann Bell, see 45 P. and 46 P.

(7) M.

"FAVOURITE
SONGS
O my bonny Bet Sweet blossom.
Stand to your Guns, etc.
Dumbarton's Drums.
Crazy Jane.
Lovely Polly."

Woodcut

Woodcut. A lady and gentleman; small boat in the distance.
Imprint. "J. Harrop, Printer, Alston."
An eight page chap-book.

(8) M.

"FIVE
CHOICE
SONGS

1. The Disappointed Sailor.
2. The Roving Soldier.
3. Jolly Jack of Dover.
4. Sweet Poll of Plymouth.
5. Preach not to me your Rules."

Woodcut. A mastiff dog.
Imprint. "Harrop, Printer, Alston."
An eight page chap-book.

(9) M.

"A
GARLAND
OF
SONGS
CONTAINING

1. Tom Tough.
2. The County Tyrrone.
3. Peggy Bond.
4. The Man and the Money for Life."

Woodcut. Back view of horse and jockey.
Imprint "J. Harrop, Printer, Alston."
An eight page chap-book; the two inner leaves lost.

(10) M.

"A
GARLAND
CONTAINING
FOUR EXCELLENT
SONGS

The

The Beggar Girl.
The Galley Slave.
The Deploring Damsel.
The Tar for all Weather."

Woodcut. A grey hound.
Imprint. "J. Harrop, Printer, Alston."
An eight page chap-book.

(11) M.

"THE
JOVIAL SONGSTER
OR
LAUGH AND BE FAT.
I. Croppies, lie down.
II. The Jolly Miner's Song.
III. Chelsea Quarters.
IV. My Bonny Highland Laddie."

Woodcut. Lady and gentleman; she holds a closed fan and wears a gipsy hat; he wears a huge wig.
Imprint. "ALSTON: PRINTED BY J. HARROP."
An eight page chap-book.

(12) M.

"SELF EMPLOYMENT
IN SECRET
Left under the Hand-writing
OF THE
REV. MR. CORBET
Late of Chichester.
A NEW EDITION."

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "ALSTON:
Printed by J. HARROP, for the Editor and all Book-sellers.
1800."
A little book of seventy-nine pages, by John Corbet, 1620-80, Puritan author, son of Roger Corbet, shoemaker, of Gloucester.

(13) M.

(13) M.

"FIVE CHOICE
SONGS

I. Mary weep no more for me.
II. The Barking Barber.
III. No, No, Nobody.
IV. I'd rather be Excused.
V. What is it makes a lover Blest?"

Woodcut. A windmill.
Imprint. "J. HARROP, PRINTER, ALSTON."
A chap-book of eight pages, of which last two leaves are lost.

(14) M.

"FOUR EXCELLENT
SONGS
VIZ:

The Bachelor.
Newcastle Fair.
The Last time I came o'er the Moor.
Aminta's Pleasure.

Woodcut. A swan.
Imprint. "J. HARROP, PRINTER, ALSTON."
An eight page chap-book.

(15) M.

"THE WOODY
CHORISTERS
OR THE
BIRDS
OF
HARMONY
IN TWO PARTS."

Woodcut

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "ALSTON: Printed by J. HARROP." *
An eight page chap-book.

(16) M.

"THE BRAVE
BRITISH TAR
OR
The true history of a sailor who had both his legs shot off in Lord Duncan's Victory, with an account of his extraordinary Dream, and how remarkably it was fulfilled."

Woodcut. A brigantine: probably by Bewick.
Imprint. "KENDAL:
M. and R. BRANTHWAITE, PRINTERS."
A pious tract: converted sailor. An eight page chap-book.

(17) M.

"THE HISTORY
OF
HONEST JACK
THE SAILOR

We should think of the world that's to come, honest Jack,
When in this we're so pain'd and perplex'd.
O no! this world for me, for I don't know, you see,
At all what to think of the next."

Woodcut. A scene on a quay; probably a Bewick block.
Imprint. "KENDAL: Printed by M. and R. Branthwaite."
An eight page chap-book.

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* J. Harrop of Alston printed "The Alston Miscellany," or "Gentleman's Magazine." The first number came out in April, 1799, and it continued to be published in monthly numbers, price twopence each, until March 1800. In 1810 T. Walker and Co., of Alston, printed "Lives of the most Eminent English Poets," by Samuel Johnson, LL.D.

KENDAL PRINTERS.

Michael* and Richard Branthwaite were in business in 1803, as Booksellers and Printers. They printed in 1822, "The Beauties of Aesop, and other Fabulists," third edition, with a beautiful frontispiece and twelve cuts by Thomas Bewick. They printed and did a large wholesale trade in Battledores (A. B. C. Books), Catechisms, Watts' Hymns, Street Songs, and Chap-books. After Michael died, his brother Richard carried on the business for about five years, and then Edward Branthwaite, his son, succeeded him. About 1855 the business was sold to James Robinson, and about 1872 he sold the business to W. F. Robson, who eventually became bankrupt, and his effects were sold. I got a few of the blocks, one of two game cocks, which embellished your paper on cock-fighting.† The others I lent to Miss Julia Boyd for her Bewick book, and never got them back. As early as 1731 Kendal had its newspaper, published by Thomas Cotton, in the Fish Market, and called the "Kendal Courant." This was followed, three years later, by the "Kendal Weekly Mercury," published by Thomas Ashburner (successor to Thomas Cotton, in the Fish Market); this paper was continued for twelve or thirteen years, and then gave place to a periodical, called "The Agreeable Miscellany." In 1811 "The Kendal Chronicle" appeared, but changed its name to the "Kendal Mercury" in 1834. In 1818 "The Westmorland Gazette and Kendal Advertiser" was commenced, and continues to the present time. A third paper, the "Kendal Times," was started in 1864, and in 1879 the "Mercury" and "Times" were amalgamated.

From "Robson's Guide to Kendal."

In 1778 W. Pennington printed at Kendal "Miscellaneous pieces in Prose and Verse," by Charles Graham, of Penrith. Hugo got from the Branthwaites' Office blocks for Bar Bills for the White Hart, Hawes; and also for the Salutation, Ambleside, Royal Oak, and Swan Inns, but does not say where these inns were, probably in the Lake District. Hugo also got from Kendal a set of twenty-four alphabetical cuts on one block, and a block of a clergyman, and two blocks of Fighting Cocks, from Mr. Hudson, Kendal.

T. WILSON.

Mr. W. Steel writes as follows:—"Kendal Chronicle." The first number of this paper appeared in 1811. It announced that "Isaac Steele and Co., Fish Market, Kendal, will take in political and other matters."

*M. Branthwaite, in 1802, printed at Kendal the second edition of Ann Wheeler's "The Westmorland Dealer": the first was printed there in 1790 by S. Richardson.

† These *Transactions*, vol. ix, p. 366.

matters." In 1819 the "Chronicle" became a Liberal paper. Mr. Lough bought one and a half share, for which his father-in-law paid 200 guineas to Dr. Robinson of Clifton, one of the original proprietors. A year later Mr. Lough became sole proprietor. It was continued until April 1834, when it gave place to the "Kendal Mercury" which was printed by George Irwin.

(18) M. "THE
HISTORY
OF THE
SHEPHERD
OF
SALISBURY PLAIN
PART I."

Woodcut. A piping shepherd and a shepherdess seated under a tree.
Imprint. "G. ASHBURNER, PRINTER, ULVERSTON."
A chap-book of sixteen pages.

(19) M. "THE
HISTORY
OF THE
BLIND BEGGAR
OF BETHNAL GREEN
CONTAINING
His birth." (Long account).

Woodcut. A Conjuror with cards, thimbles and birds.
Imprint. "G. ASHBURNER, PRINTER, ULVERSTON."
A chap-book of sixteen pages.

(20) M. "A
DIALOGUE
BETWEEN TWO INTIMATE FRIENDS
ON
REGENERATION
OR THE NEW BIRTH."

Woodcut

Woodcut. An interior, two divines seated at a table.
Imprint. "ULVERSTON: Printed by G. Ashburner."
A chap-book of sixteen pages.

(21) M.

"A CHOICE
GARLAND
CONTAINING
Four New Songs viz:
1. At Sixteen years old.
2. A Printers's Song.
3. Famed First of June.
4 Dorothy Dump."

Woodcut. On a floreated shield the Paschal Lamb lodged.
Imprint. "LANCASTER: Printed by A. Busher."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(22) M.

"A
COLLECTION
OF
FAVOURITE SONGS
VIZ:
1. The High Mettled Racer.
2. Black Eyed Susan.
3. Abraham Newland.
4. Desponding Negro.
5. How Sweet in the Woodlands."

Woodcut. A blasted tree.
Imprint. "Printed and Sold by C. CLARKE, *Market Place, Lancaster*, where all kinds of Songs, Children's Books, Histories, &c., may be had."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(23) M.

(23) M.

"LOYAL SCOTCH
GARLAND
CONTAINING

1. Donald McDonald.
2. Lough Country Sandy's reply to Donald McDonald."

Woodcut. A Crown.
Imprint. "NEWCASTLE: PRINTED BY DAVID BASS FOOT OF PILGRIM STREET."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(24) M.

"GOD'S DREADFUL JUDGEMENT
ON
WICKED, CRUEL, & DISOBEDIENT CHILDREN
TO THEIR
PARENTS.

Shewing how a Farmer of Exeter reduced himself to Extreme Poverty in order to advance his Son by marrying a Lady of Fortune; how the Son having accomplished his Design, disdained his Father & Mother, who soon after died with Grief. Also the miserable Death of this undutiful Wretch."

Woodcut. Head of a divine.
Imprint. "*Newcastle*: Printed in the Present year."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(25) M.

"THE
HERMIT
OF
WARKWORTH
A NORTHUMBERLAND TALE
IN THREE PARTS BY
DR. THOMAS PERCY, BISHOP OF DROMORE."

Woodcut.

Woodcut. A person carrying a cross, ascends a steep and tortuous path up a mountain while from the skies a hand holds out a crown of glory. A Bewick block?

Imprint. "PRINTED AND SOLD BY W. FORDYCE.
48 Dean Street, Newcastle.
A Variety of Histories and Songs always on hand.
Agent to the Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Company.
Annuities and Reversions purchased, & Annuities granted."

This is a twenty-four.

(26) M.

REMARKABLE & MEMORABLE HISTORY OF
SIR ROBt BEWICK
AND THE
LAIRD GRAHAM

Giving an account of Laird Graham's meeting with Sir Robert Bewick in the Town of Carlisle and they going to a Tavern, a Dispute happened betwixt them, which of their Sons was the best Man—How Graham rode home in a Passion, and caused his Son to fight young Bewick, which proved their Deaths.

ALSO THE
BERKSHIRE LADY'S
GARLAND
IN FOUR PARTS."

Woodcut. Two Highlanders fighting with broadswords and targets.

Imprint. "Printed & Sold by W. & T. FORDYCE, Newcastle and Hull, and J. WHINHAM & CO., 66 Scotch Street, Carlisle."

This is a twenty-four.

(27) M.

"THE
WANDERING JEW
OR THE
SHOEMAKER OF JERUSALEM

Who lived when our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ was crucified, and by Him appointed to Wander until He comes again.

With

With his
Travels, Method of Living & a Discourse with some Clergymen about the End of the World."

Woodcut. A man with a staff, and a sack on his back, much resembling one of the figures in the "York Cries," see "Banbury Chap-books," p. 47.

Imprint. "EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR THE BOOKSELLERS.
By R. Menzies, Lawn Market.
(Price One Penny.)"

This is an eight page Chap-book.

(28) M. "THE SURPRISING
HISTORY
OF THE
LEVIATHIAN
OR
RIVER HORSE
Found in the Rivers of Africa.
Shewing the
Wonderful properties of that Amphibious Animal. which lives on the land or in the water, whose Teeth strike fire like a Flint stone. As also the dangerous manner of catching him."

Woodcut. A horse, or rather a zebra.

Imprint. "FALKIRK: PRINTED BY T. JOHNSTON.
1801."

A chap-book of eight pages.

(29) M.
"CRAWFORD'S TRACTS
No. 1.
THE
NEGRO SERVANT
AN
AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE
OF A
YOUNG NEGRO Shewing

Shewing
How he was made a Slave in Africa, and carried to Jamaica, where he was sold to a Captain in His Majesty's Navy, and taken to America, where he became a Christian; and afterwards brought to England & baptized."

Woodcat. A kneeling negro in chains.
Imprint. "KILMARNOCK: PRINTED BY H. CRAWFORD."
This is a twenty-four.

(30) M.

"CRAWFORD'S TRACTS
No. 3.
THE HISTORY
OF
KITTY WELLS
CONTAINING
THE BIRTH OF, etc.—"

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "KILMARNOCK: PRINTED BY H. CRAWFORD."
This is a twenty-four.

(31) M.

"THE
WITTY AND ENTERTAINING
EXPLOITS
OF
GEORGE BUCHANAN
COMMONLY CALLED
THE KING'S FOOL
IN TWO PARTS."

Woodcut. Head of a divine.
Imprint. "KILMARNOCK: PRINTED BY H. CRAWFORD."
A twenty-four.

(32) M.

(32) M.

"AN EXACT
ACCOUNT
OF THE
TRIAL AND EXECUTION
OF
CAPTAIN JEANE

Who was hanged in chains on the 13th of last month for the most vile and unheard of cruel Murder of Richard Peyne, his Cabin boy, etc., etc."

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "*Licensed and entered according to Order. London: Printed for James White.*"
This is a chap-book of eight pages.

(33) M.

"HEAVEN'S
JUDGEMENT
ON
GAMESTERS, DRUNKARDS & SEEKERS OF
REVENGE

Being a True Acc[t] of one Mr. JOHN GIBBS, etc., etc."

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. "LONDON: Printed by JOHN BURKE, St. Giles."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(34) M.

"A DREADFUL WARNING
TO
DISOBEDIENT CHILDREN

Being an awful Account of the Life, Trial, Confession and Execution of

JOHN HARRISON

Aged 20 of Wigton, near Carlisle, who was Executed for the Wilful Murder of his Father, Mother, and Servant Maid:

Maid: for robbing the house, and setting fire to it, with an intent to hide the crime.
With the manner of the discovery, his apprehension, what confession he made before the Magistrates. How the Ghosts of the dead bodies appeared to him in goal. Together with his dying speech at the place of Execution: with several other things worthy the observation of young people."

Woodcut. A small rural scene. In the text is a portrait of the murderer, about whom I have, locally, found nothing.

Imprint. "LONDON:
Printed by J. Evans & Son, 42 Long Lane, West Smithfield.
Price One Penny."

An eight page Chap-book.

(35) M.

"THE
HAPPY MAN
OR
THE LIFE OF
WILLIAM KELLY
BEING
An authentic Narrative
Of a very extraordinary character in the Isle of Man."

Woodcut. The landlady of a public house points to Kelly's score, and seizes his hat as security for it.

Imprint. "LONDON:
Printed and Sold by J. Evans & Son, No. 42 Long Lane.
Sold also by G. F. Collins, No. 6a Paternoster Row, and by J. Nisbet, No. 15 Castle Street, Oxford Street.
Price One Penny."

Kelly is said to have died in 1808. This is a Chap-book of eight pages.

36 M.

(36) M.

"Licensed and published according to Act of Parliament

THE
UNFORTUNATE SHIPWRIGHT
OR
CRUEL CAPTAIN
BEING A
FAITHFUL NARRATIVE
of the Unparallelled Sufferings
of
ROBERT BARKER

Late Carpenter on board the Thetis Snow of Bristol, on a Voyage from thence to the coast of Guinea and Antigua."

Woodcut. None.

Imprint. "LONDON:
Printed for and sold by the SUFFERER for his own Benefit, and by no one else, 1775.
(Price 8d or 4d each Part).

There are thirty-eight pages to this chap-book, and have been more. It has a full page portrait of the Sufferer in his prime, standing on a quay, and viewing a two-masted vessel, intended for the Thetis Snow.

(37) M.

"THE
LIFE
VOYAGES AND SEA BATTLES
OF
THAT CELEBRATED SEAMAN
COMMODORE
PAUL JONES
Still remembered
By some of the Old Inhabitants
Now living at Wapping,
He being originally in the coal trade,
In which is contained
A variety of important Facts

Displaying

Displaying the
Revolutions of Fortune that this Naval Adventurer
underwent.
DERBY
PUBLISHED BY THOMAS RICHARDSON.
SIMPKIN MARSHALL & CO., LONDON.
PRICE SIXPENCE."

This is a twenty-four, and has a brilliantly coloured folding picture, giving scenes in the life of Paul Jones. It has twenty-four pages, and is rather more than a chap-book.

(38) M.

"THE
PRESS GANG
OR
TRUE BLUE
To which are added
RIDGES OF RYE
and
CATO'S ADVICE."

Woodcut. A man with bottle and glass at the front of a public house, sign, "The Fouled Anchor," welcoming a foreign sailor.
Imprint. "GLASGOW: Printed by J. and M. ROBERTSON.
Saltmarket, 1799"

(39) M.

"THE
FARMER'S DAUGHTER
WITH THE
ANSWER
To which are added
The Sailor's Lamentation.
With the Answer.
The Disconsolate Lover.
The Green Purse."

Woodcut.

Woodcut. Head of a lady.
Imprint. "Glasgow: printed by J. & M. Robertson, Saltmarket, 1801."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(40) M.

"THE
WANTON VIRGINS FRIGHTENED
To which are added
The Rejected Maid.
Different Humans.
The Disconsolate Sailor.
Billy & Molly's Parting.
The Busy Crew."

Woodcut. Man, woman, and child singing ballads. (Well known block, used by Crawford of Kilmarnock and others.)
Imprint. "GLASGOW: Printed by J. & M. Robertson.
Saltmarket, 1802."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(41) M.

"PRIDE OF POOR BRITAIN
OR THE
FOLLY OF MAN

To which are added

Advice to the Fair Sex.
The Old Woman ground young again.
The Sailor's Departure.
Thomas Loved Harriet.
My Pretty Brunette."

Woodcut. A thistle, crowned.
Imprint. "GLASGOW: Printed by J. & M. Robertson,
Saltmarket, 1802."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(42) M.

(42) M.

"BRITONS EN MASSE
OR THE
LEGIONS OF FREEDOM
To which are added
THE CELEBRATED DEATH-SONG OF THE
CHEROKEE INDIAN
O tell me how for to Woo.
Russell's Triumph.
Whistle and I'll come to you my Lad.
The Bonny Bold Soldier.
The Patriot Fain."

Woodcut. Three Highland soldiers: viz.—officer, drummer, and piper, and a spectator.
Imprint. "GLASGOW: Printed by J. & M. Robertson, Saltmarket, 1803."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(43) M.

"THE
SIEGE OF BELLEISLE
To which are added
THE NOVICE
The Lamenting Maid.
The Answer.
Bung your eye.
Catch hold on to Day.
The Poor little Orphan.
To Lethe Repair.
She is fair and unkind."

Woodcut. Two ships fighting a fortress on a cliff. Siege of Belleisle, a block frequently used in this collection, but here it is reversed, and somewhat altered. See 9 P., 14 P., 15 P., 16 P.
Imprint. "GLASGOW: Printed by J. & M. Robertson, Saltmarket."

(1) N.P.

(1) N.P.*

"THE
WAY TO WEALTH
OR
POOR RICHARD'S MAXIMS
IMPROVED
COLLECTED BY THE AUTHOR
Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
FROM THE
PENNSYLVANIAN ALMANAC
he published, entitled
POOR RICHARD

Reader! *buy this Book: consider well its contents, and though it cost thee but ONE PENNY, it may save thee* many Pounds."

Woodcut. An ornament.
Imprint. "Printed in this present year."
MDCCXCVIII.
A twenty-four.

(2) N.P.

"THE BERKSHIRE
TRAGEDY
OR
THE WHITTAM MILLER

Who most barbarously murdered his Sweetheart: With his Examination, Confession and Trial. Likewise his last dying Words at the Place of Execution."

Woodcut. A rude and hideous representation of a man cutting a woman's throat. This cut is reproduced in "Specimens of early wood engraving, from the Collections of Mr. Charnley, Newcastle, printer; printed Newcastle 1858." An eight page chap-book.
Imprint. "*Licensed and Entered according to Order.*"

(3) N.P.

* N.P. No place of printing stated.

(3) N.P.

"GRAMACHEE MOLLY
WITH
THE ANSWER
To which is added
SCORNFU' NANSY
AND
THE POWER OF LOVE."

Woodcut. Lady in round flat hat and sacque, and a gentleman: last century costume.

Imprint "*Entered according to Order.*"

An eight page chap-book, of which the two inner pages are gone.

(4) N.P.

"THE
KENTISH LADY'S
GARLAND
Containing several of the last
NEW SONGS

I. The Kentish Lady's Wedding.
II. A New Medley.
III. A new Song call'd Hook or by Crook.
IV. The Reformed Drunkard.
V. The Hairy Cap."

Woodcut. A gentleman with three-cornered hat: lady with commode head-dress: a tree and rising sun. Is in Charnley's Book.

Imprint. "*Licensed and Entered according to Order.*"

The Hairy Cap refers to the Northumberland Militia during the time of the war with America. An eight page chap-book.

(5) N.P.

"*The horned Scotchman's*
GARLAND
Containing four excellent
NEW SONGS

I. The

I. The horned Scotchman.
II. More ways than one.
III. The fisher wives of Allanby.
IV. The gentleman tricked by the bold beggar wench."

Woodcut. The same figure of a giant as appears upon the title page of the edition of "Thomas Hickathrift." Printed by J. Dunn of Whitehaven.

Imprint. Torn off.

The local character of the last two songs, and the wood block make me assign this to J. Dunn, of Whitehaven. It is an eight page chap-book.

(6) N.P.

"THREE EXCELLENT
NEW SONGS
VIZ:
1. The Windsor Lady.
2. The Shipwrecked Sailor.
3. The Scolding Wife."

Woodcut. An interior: lady seated with dog.

Imprint. "*Entered according to Order.*"

An eight page chap-book.

(7) N.P.

"THE
Choice of Apollo
Being a Collection of Modern
AND MUCH-APPROVED
NEW SONGS
1. Poor old England, or the Tax upon Hair-Powder.
2. The Primrose Girl.
3. The Deploring Damsel."

Woodcut. A greyhound, the same as appears upon a chap-book printed by Harrop, of Alston, see 10 M.

Imprint. None.

An eight page chap-book.

(8) N.P.

(8) N.P.

"A
GARLAND
Containing
THREE EXCELLENT
NEW SONGS
VIZ:

1. 'Twas Saturday.
2. Come under my Plaidy.
3. A Negro Song.

Woodcut. A female figure in steeple hat like a Puritan.
Imprint. "*Entered according to Order.*"
The first song is from Dibdin's Oddities. The third from Park's Travels in Africa. An eight page chap-book,

(9) N.P.

"FIVE CHOICE
NEW SONGS
WELL AWAY BARBARA ALLEN.
THE MATCH BOY.
LUCY OF THE VALLEY.
THE LINNET.
T'OTHER DAY AS I SA'T IN A SHADY RETREAT."

Woodcut. In an oval, figure of a hunchback, Æsop ?
Imprint. "*Entered according to Order.*"
An eight page chap-book.

(10) N.P.

"THE
Wandering Young GENTLEWOMAN
OR
CATSKIN'S GARLAND
IN FIVE PARTS."

Woodcut. An old fashioned coach and pair.
No Imprint. An eight page chap-book.

(11) N.P,

(11) N.P. "A
NEW SONG
CALLED
A Piper o'er the Meadows Straying:
TO WHICH IS ADDED
2. Rule Britannia.
3. Song—in the Mariners.
4. A Drinking Song.
5. Air—in false Colours.

Woodcut. A planetary.
Imprint. "*Entered according to Order.*"
An eight page chap-book.

(12) N.P.
"FRIBURGH CASTLE
OR THE
WIFE
OF TWO HUSBANDS
A Tragic Tale

Woodcut. A view of Friburgh Castle.
Imprint. "*Printed in the Present Year.*"
A twenty-four.

(13) N.P.
"CHEVY CHACE'S
GARLAND
Or, an unhappy memorable
OLD SONG
Shewing the Hunting of Chevy Chace, between the Earl Piercy of England, and Earl Douglass of Scotland."

Woodcut. Two horsemen, like fox-hunters of last century, and a huntsman on foot with horn and leaping pole, and three dogs pursue a hare. In background a house, and a female figure with a shield, and a flail: qu: a quintain, or a female with spinning wheel and distaff? A similar woodcut is in Charnley.
Imprint. "*Licensed and Entered according to Order.*"
An eight page chap-book.

(14) N.P.

(14) N.P.

"THE
ADVENTURES
OF
MR. BAMPFYLDE MOOR CAREW

Imperfect: title page lost. Has been a twenty-four.

(15) N.P.

"A
GARLAND
CONTAINING
PATRICK O'NEAL'S
Description of a
MAN OF WAR.
Also Dibdin's YANCO."

Woodcut. Two men-of-war in action.
Imprint. "*Entered according to Order.*"
An eight page chap-book.

(16) N.P.

"THE
DISCONSOLATE SAILOR'S
GARLAND
Containing six Excellent
NEW SONGS

1. Disconsolate Sailor.
2. The Sequel to the Disconsolate Sailor.
3. Homeward Bound.
4. The Old Horse.
5. Vicar of Bray.
6. Drinking Song."

Woodcut. A ship.
Imprint. None.
An eight page chap-book.

(17) N.P.

(17) N.P. "FOUR EXCELLENT
NEW SONGS
VIZ:
1. The Half-bak'd Bachelor.
2. The Little Singing Girl.
3. The Tranquil Thatch.
4. To Sing of Love's Passion."

Woodcut. Enter a gentleman in full bottomed wig, hat in hand, bowing to lady in a chair with her arms extended.
Imprint. "*Entered according to Order.*"
An eight page chap-book.

(18) N.P.
"BOB AND HIS LANDLADY
OR THE
YOUNG SOLDIER'S FROLIC
To which are added
LOW down in the BROOM.
The LITTLE COUPLE.
SEIZE OCCASION.
A NEW SONG."

Woodcut. Lady in enormous hat and sacque, shakes hands with gentleman.
Imprint. "*Entered according to Order.*"
An eight page chap-book.

(19) N.P. "A
GARLAND
CONTAINING
THREE EXCELLENT
NEW SONGS
(viz:)
Polly—By Mr. Anderson.
The Soldier's Grave.
The Beggar Girl—Mr. Anderson.
Saturday Night at Sea."

Woodcut.

Woodcut. A landscape with milkmaid, pail on head, milk spilling out.

Imprint. "*Entered according to Order.*"
An eight page chap-book.

(20) N.P.

"THE FROLICKSOME LADY'S
GARLAND
Composed of several Excellent
NEW SONGS

1. The Frolicksome Lady, or the happy Footman.
2. The stray'd Lamb, or the Shepherdess's Wish.
3. Bright Phaebus, And the Answer.
4. The bonny Irish Girl."

Woodcut. Very worn: lady and gentleman, and the sun, moon, and stars.

Imprint. "*Licensed and entered according to Order.*"
An eight page chap-book.

(21) N.P.

"A
FAITH RELATION
OF
ANN MOORE
Of Tutbury in Staffordshire.
who has
LIVED FOUR YEARS
Without any kind of Food."

Woodcut, A large woman fallen down on the pavement.

Imprint. "*Printed for the Booksellers.*"
A twenty-four.

(22) N.P.

(22) N.P. "A
DREADFUL WARNING
TO CRUEL
MOTHERS OF CHILDREN
BEING AN ACCOUNT OF ONE
MADAM MANLEY
NEAR THE TOWN OF
SHREWSBURY
Who was burnt at a Stake for the murder of her own child, a Daughter, of about ten years of Age."

Woodcut. A man hanging from a gibbet. Inside are three, one of which represents a parson, a lady and the devil.
Imprint. "*Licensed and Entered according to Order.*"
An eight page chap-book.

(23) N.P.
"THE
NORWICH TRAGEDY
OR

Being a full and true account (etc., at great length)
To which is added
THE FUNERAL SERMON."

Woodcut. A corpse, shrouded and coffined.
Imprint. None.
An eight page chap-book.

(24) N.P.
"THE BOLD SAILOR'S
GARLAND
CONTAINING FOUR EXCELLENT
NEW SONGS
1. The Bold Sailor.
2. The Young wife.
3. The Maid happy Married.
4. The Joyful Day."

Woodcut.

Woodcut. A man and woman capering or dancing.
Imprint. None.

The "Joyful Day" commemorates the revival or re-opening of the Coal works at Whitehaven, by Lord Lonsdale. It probably refers to the year 1791, when a "creep" took place in some old coal works under Whitehaven, and eighteen houses were destroyed. In consequence of the actions brought against him for damages, Lord Lonsdale closed all his collieries, to the ruin of the town of Whitehaven, but was presently induced to re-open them. "*Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*," vol. iii, pp. 290-1.

This chap-book may therefore be from the Whitehaven Press: it has eight pages.

(25) N.P. "THE WESTERN GARLAND
In Four Parts

Part I. *William Whitecraft's* Courtship to Mrs *Susan Cole*, both of Plymouth; with an Account of her Sickness, which disappointed the Wedding.

Part II. The Deceitfulness of her Parents, who sent her to Holland, because she would not marry a Squire, and break her former vows.

Part III. *William's* great Fortune in obtaining Riches, with the Account of *Susan's* pretended Death which afterwards he found to be the Deceitfulness of her Parents in finding her by good Fortune at the *Hague*.

Part IV. His return to *England* with his Love, with an Account of their happy Wedding: concluding with the pleasant Pastime between the Parents and the Daughter, while they did not know their Child, though in their Presence."

Woodcut. A ship.
Imprint. "*Licensed and Entered according to Order.*"
An eight page chap-book.

(26) N.P.

(26) N.P.

"THE
TWO SAILORS OUTWITTED
OR
EGGS AND BACON
To which is added
The Smart Robin Gray.
The Martial Invitation.
The Jealous Husband well Paid.
The Lover's Summons.

Woodcut. Three ballad singers, a man, woman, and boy: the same block as on 40 M. Glasgow. An eight page chap-book.

(27) N.P.

"JOCKEY TO THE FAIR'S
GARLAND
CONTAINING FOUR EXCELLENT
NEW SONGS
I. Jockey to the Fair.
II. Down the Burn, Davy.
III. A new American Song.
IV. GOD SAVE THE KING."

Woodcut. Half length male and female figures: Cupid hovering over.
Imprint. None.
An eight page chap-book.

(28) N.P.

"DREADFUL NEWS
FROM
CUMBERLAND
BEING
A true Relation of a most horrid and barbarous Murder committed the 18*th of April* 1753*; shewing one William Johnson,*

a

a Butcher, went to Mr. Wilkinson's a Grazier, near Wigton in the county of Cumberland to buy Cattle and found the said Mr. Wilkinson, his Wife, three daughters marriageable, three small children, a Nurse and a Man servant, all inhumanly murdered in their Beds, and weltering in their Gore. With an account of the wonderful Discovery of the Murderers, their apprehending and Commitment to Carlisle Gaol.

With the substance of a SERMON *preached on this sad Occasion by the Rev. Mr. James Douglas Minister of Wigton,*
In a LETTER to a GENTLEMAN."

Woodcut. Two small flowers.
Imprint. "*Licensed and Entered according to Order.*"
As the Sermon is said to have been preached in Wigton Church, "Minister" must mean Vicar, but no vicar of Wigton was ever named Douglas. The whole story is a flam, from beginning to end. An eight page chap-book.

(29) N.P.

"THE
UNHAPPY BIRTH
WICKED LIFE AND MISERABLE DEATH OF
THAT VILE TRAITOR AND APOSTLE
JUDAS ISCARIOT
Who killed his reputed Brother, murdered his own Father and married his own Mother: and for thirty pieces of silver betrayed his most sacred Lord and Master JESUS CHRIST."

Woodcut. None.
Imprint. None.
An eight page chap-book.

(30) N.P.

"HYMNS
AND
SPIRITUAL SONGS."

Woodcut.

Woodcut. A man in full bottomed wig and full skirted coat.
Imprint. None.

But in the place usually occupied by it is: "This Author of this, Erix Argleston in Swedish, and Alexander Johnston in English, was born in Stockholm, the metropolis of Sweden."

The inner leaves of this chap-book of eight pages are lost, but the first hymn is headed" Christ's Sufferings in his Birth," and the last must be, judging from what remains, "Christ's Sufferings in his Death."

(31) N.P.

"FIVE EXCELLENT
NEW SONGS
1. Sweet Poll of Plymouth.
2. Sequel to Poll of Plymouth.
3. The Blackbird.
4. Life's Like the Sea.
5. The Charming Fellow."

Woodcut. An interior. Two fellows apparently consulting a doctor, who is seated with full wig at a table, on which ink-pot and a document. One of the fellows proffers a purse; maps of the world on the wall. Initial F. over the doctor.
Imprint. "*printed in this present year.*"
A chap-book of eight pages.

(32) N.P.

"THE
LOYAL GARLAND
Addressed to the
FRIENDS OF OLD ENGLAND
1. God save the King.
2. Rule Britannia.
3. The Invasion.
4. All on Board of a Man-of-War."

Woodcut. A ship under sail.
Imprint. "Printed in the present year."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(33) N.P.

(33) N.P.

"A
GARLAND
CONTAINING FOUR
NEW SONGS
VIZ:
A Sea Song.
Mary of the Tweed.
Jack Junk.
The Soldier's Farewell."

Woodcut. Male and female figures under an arcade. Costumes *temp.* C. II.
Imprint. "Printed in this present year."
An eight page chap-book.

(34) N.P.

"A
GARLAND
OF
NEW SONGS
CONTAINING
1. The Churlish Husband.
2. Limbo—a favourite song.
3. The Devil and the Grinder.
4. The naked Lady."

Woodcut. An old man on a horse carrying sacks; a mill in background.
Imprint. None.
A chap-book of eight pages.

(35) N.P.

"A
GARLAND
OF
NEW SONGS
Containing
1. Crippled

1. Crippled Jack of Trafalgar.
2. Bandy Legged Bridget.
3. The Way to Get Married.
4. Towdy Rowdy Day.
5. The Old Woman and her Eggs.
6. All in his Glory.
7. Burlesque Parody on " Love and Glory ". "

Woodcut. A cavalier.
Imprint. None.
An eight page chap-book.

(36) N.P.

"THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
A
GARLAND
The Flowers of the Forest.
A New Song on the defeat of the French Fleet.
The Lover's Parting."

Woodcut. Cavalier and lady, hand in hand.
Imprint. "Licensed and entered according to Order."
An eight page chap-book.

(37) N.P.

"THE
GOLDEN BULL
OR THE
CRAFTY PRINCESS
In four parts.

Part 1st. How a King Courted his own Daughter for marriage, threatening her with Death if she would not consent to be his Wife.

Part 2nd. The Lady's Craftiness to be conveyed over Sea in a Golden Bull to the Prince she loved.

Part 3rd. How her Arrival and Love came to be known to the young Prince.

Part 4th.

Part 4th. How her Death was contrived by three Ladies in her Lover's absence. How she was preserved and after married to the young Prince, with other remarks, Incidents that happened."

Woodcut. A king and a queen.
Imprint. "Entered according to Order."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(38) N.P.

"A
GARLAND
OF
NEW SONGS
CONTAINING
1. Moll of the Wood.
2. The Soldier's Lass.
3. Come under my Plaidie.
4. The Answer."

Woodcut. Lady with feather fan.
Imprint. None.
A chap-book of eight pages.

(39) N.P.

"THE
SON OF ALKNOMOCK
AND THE
DEATH OF ALICO
To which is added
The African's Complaint on Board a
Slave Ship and
THE NEGRO BOY."

Woodcut. An Indian in feathered head-dress smoking a long pipe, with his hand on a hogshead.
Imprint. "Entered according to Order."
A chap-book of eight pages.

(40) N.P.

(40) N.P.

"A
GARLAND
OF
NEW SONGS
CONTAINING

1. The brays of Killicranky O.
2. My bonny Lowland Laddie.
3. Patrick O'Neal.
4. The young sailor from Dover.
5. Yo Yeo."

Woodcut. Lady and gentleman.
Imprint. None.

APPENDIX.

Mr. G. Clark Burman, of Alnwick, who possesses an extensive collection, kindly sent me for inspection, the following examples of Cumberland Chap-books, all in brilliant condition. Mr. Burman's collection is rich in Northumberland and Glasgow Chap-books.

BURMAN COLLECTION.

(1)

"HISTORY
of
CARLISLE
ANCIENT AND MODERN
Containing
An accurate Description of the City—an Account of its Public Buildings, Castle, and Churches, Municipal Government

ment, Trade and Commerce. The Canal, the Railroad; with the most remarkable Occurrences that have taken place here from the earliest period.
Also CARLISLE YETTE, a Poem, allusive to the taking of the City by Prince Charles Stuart.

GRETNA GREEN EXCURSIONS AND ADVENTURES
THE BRIDGES AND OTHER INFORMATION."

Woodcut. A ruined Castle.
Imprint. "CARLISLE:
Published by S. Whinham & Co. 66 Scotch-street.
A large Collection of Song-books, Ballads, Histories, etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL."
Colophon. W. &. T. Fordyce, Printers, Dean Street.

(2)

"*THE*
BLIND BEGGAR
OF
BETHNAL GREEN.
IN TWO PARTS.

PART I. Shewing how a blind Beggar's Daughter left her Father at Bethnal Green, and travelled to Rumford, where she served some time: was admired by all who saw her for beauty, courted by several, but on her telling "she was a Beggar's Daughter," they all slighted her but a young Knight who came with her to her Father.

PART II. Giving an account of their sumptuous Wedding, her great Portion given by her Father, and his noble Pedigree.

To which is prefixed
VIOLENT FRIENDSHIP,
AN ANECDOTE."

Imprint. "Penrith: Printed by A. SOULBY."

(3)

(3)

"A
SELECTION
OF
APPROV'D SONGS.
Namely
POOR LITTLE GIPSEY,
FEYTHER AND I.
THE WEDDING OF BALLYPOREEN."

Woodcut. Landscape and Mansion, &c.
Imprint. "*PENRITH:*
PRINTED BY A. SOULBY."

Of whom may be had a large and general Assortment of Histories, Song, Patters, Children's Books &c.

(4)

"THE PLEASING
SONGSTER
Containing
Diogenes Surly and Proud.
The Galley Slave.
I'm o'er young to marry yet.
Farewell to Lodaler.
Toby Philpot.
The Beggar Girl."

Woodcut. Lowther Castle.
Imprint. "PENRITH.
Printed by A. SOULBY."

(5)

"An Excellent
NEW SONG
Called
THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR
Or

THE

THE VICTORY AND DEATH OF
LORD NELSON.
Never before published
To which are added
TROTTING ALONG THE ROAD
AND A
Song for the WEDDING NIGHT

Woodcut (small). A ship.
Imprint. "PENRITH:
Printed and Sold by A. Soulby."

(6)
"THE LINCOLNSHIRE FARMERS'
GARLAND
OR
THE CONVINCED CUCKOLD.
TO WHICH ARE ADDED
WOMAN'S ONLY WISH.
AND
TO A CHEAT."

Woodcut. As on Approved Songs.
Imprint. "PENRITH:
Printed by ANTHONY SOULBY.
Where may be had a great Variety of Histories, Songs, Patters, Children's Books etc. etc."

(7)
"DANIEL MACWIRE'S
GARLAND
SHEWING
How he went to Dublin and was employed by a Merchant to be his Factor, where a rich young lady fell in love with him. They met in private, but were betrayed by * * * of the Earl of Kildare, who was present at the wedding.
TO WHICH ARE ADDED
Come under my Plaidy and
The Triple Plea."

Imprint,

Imprint. "*PENRITH:*
PRINTED BY ANTHONY SOULBY.
Of whom may be had a large and general assortment of Histories, Songs, Patters, Children's Books, &c., &c."

(8)

"A
GARLAND
OF
NEW SONGS
viz:
The Sweethearts.
O grant me, kind Bacchus.
William and Jesse.
John Appleby.
'Twas past Twelve o'Clock."

Woodcut. A ship under sail.
Imprint. "Penrith: Printed by A. Soulby."

(9)

"THE GRAVE
A POEM
BY ROBERT BLAIR.
THE HOME APPOINTED FOR ALL LIVING."

Woodcut. A tomb, a coffin, draped with cloth, thereon an Urn.
Imprint. "*Penrith:* Printed by A. Soulby."
This was also printed at Alnwick with Bewick Cuts.

(10)

"THE
NIGHTINGALE.
CONTAINING
Some of the most admired
SONGS.
VIZ.

Sweet

Sweet Jessie the Flow'r o' Dumblane.
Giles Scroggins.
The Beggar Girl.
Sally in our Alley.
The Death of Sally Roy.
The Bonny Bold Soldier."

Woodcut. A lion. A Bewick cut.
Imprint. "PENRITH:
PRINTED BY J. SHAW.
Who has on Sale all the new and most popular Songs now singing with applause; also, a general assortment of Histories, Children's Books, Lotteries, etc."

(11)

"THE
LIFE AND DEATH
OF
FAIR ROSAMOND.
Concubine to King Henry the Second."

Woodcut. A lady and gentleman, each with a fan, she in a huge hoop and sacque.
Imprint. "PENRITH:
PRINTED BY J. ALLISON.
Of Whom may be had
A large and general Assortment of Religious Patters, Children's Books, Histories, &c."

(12)

"FOUR
NEW SONGS.
Bonnet o' Blue.
The Hawthorn.
The Crooked Disciple.
The Little Couple."

Woodcut. A fiddler and a woman near the end of a house.
Imprint. Allison, as on the last two.

(13)

(13)

"A COLLECTION OF POPULAR
NEW SONGS
VIZ.
The Maid of Lodi.
Simple Simon and his Two Wives.
Nuts and Crackers.
Lovely Sally.
The Entered Apprentice.

Woodcut. Square and Compasses.
Imprint. As on the last two.

(14)

"FOUR
NEW SONGS.
viz.
Jessy the Flower o' Dumblane.
The Blackbird.
Wandering Shepherdess.
The Answer."

Woodcut. A house, door in middle with steps.
Imprint. "PENRITH:
PRINTED BY J. ALLISON.
Who has constantly on Sale a large and general Assortment of Religious Tracts, Histories, Children's Books, etc., etc."

(15)

"THE
DUTIFUL DAUGHTER
OR
THE FATHER'S
PROP IN ADVERSITY.
TO WHICH IS ADDED
A REMEDY FOR DISCONTENT
OR THE
HAPPY OLD WOMAN AT DRAPERS."

Imprint. As on the last.

(17) N.P.

(16)

"A FEW REAL
BANG UP SONGS
VIZ.
Don't be in such a Hurry.
The Ploughman.
Yon, Yon, Yon Lassie.
The Rantin Dog the Daddie on't kissing."

Woodcut. A horse and groom.
Imprint. PENRITH:
Printed by M. Harrison.

(17)

"A COLLECTION
OF
NEW SONGS
CONTAINING
ELLEN OF THE DEE.
THE BRIGHT STAR OF GLORY.
OUR COUNTRY OR A GRAVE O'T.
BLACK EYED SUSAN."

Woodcut. A lyre, and trumpet.
Imprint. "WORKINGTON:
Printed by JOHN FOSTER, Portland Square.
1813."

(18)

"A
NARRATIVE
OF THE
SURPRISING ADVENTURES AND SUFFERINGS
OF
JOHN ROACH
MARINER
OF
WHITEHAVEN.
CONTAINING

CONTAINING AN
ACCURATE DETAIL OF HIS LONG CAPTIVITY
BY THE
INDIANS AND SPANIARDS
IN SOUTH AMERICA
AND INCLUDING A
Curious Account of the Manners of some of the Tribes
ON THE
ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.
&c. &c."

Imprint. "WORKINGTON:
PRINTED BY EDMUND BOWNESS.
1813."

CHETHAM LIBRARY.

In the Chetham Library at Manchester, there are two Penrith Chap-books, viz :—

(1) "The History of the Babes in the Wood, printed by Ann Bell, Penrith."

(2) "The Mad Pranks of Tom Tram, son-in-law to Mother Winter. To whom is added his Merry Jests, Odd Conceits and Pleasant Tales, Being delightful to read. With a variety of Merry Tales, adapted for the Purpose of banishing away the Rush of Care and Creating Risibility and Mirth; printed by Ann Bell, Penrith. No date."

Vignette: a man hanging on a gallows.

Mr. Blair,

BLAIR COLLECTION.

Mr. Blair, F.S.A., kindly sent for my inspection his collection of Chap-books, between fifty and sixty in number. Among them I found no examples by Cumberland and Westmorland printers, but the following, though printed at Alnwick, has local interest.

(1)

"THE BATTLE
OF
CHEVY CHASE
To which is added
THE DRINKING MATCH
at Eden-hall
In Imitation of the
FAMEOUS BALLAD OF CHEVY CHASE."

Woodcut. Three figures in classical costume: one unarmed, intervening between the other two.

Imprint. "ALNWICK:
Printed and Sold by W. DAVISON, Bondgate Street, where may be had a large Assortment of Histories, Songs, Pictures, Children's Books, &c."

COWARD COLLECTION.

The *Bibliotheca Jacksoniana* also possesses a collection of 91 chap-books made by the late Mr. George Coward of Carlisle, and purchased at the sale of his library in November 1894. They are in brilliant condition, nearly all

all being uncut, and apparently never having been sold. Of these 38 were printed at Newcastle-on-Tyne, all of them but two, by J. Marshall, in the Old Flesh Market: one of the exceptions is by "Angus, printer, Side, Newcastle"; the other, the history of "The Lambton Worm," is by "W. R. Walker, Royal Arcade, Newcastle."

1. Printed at Morpeth by R. Blair.
1. Printed at Durham by G. Walker, junior.
1. Printed at Lancaster by C. Clark.
1. Printed and sold by W. & T. Fordyce, Newcastle and Hull; and J. Whinham and Co., 66 Scotch Street, Carlisle.

This is a local chap-book and contains the "Remarkable and Memorable History of Sir Robert Bewick and Laird Graham," of which the scene is laid at Carlisle; and also "The Berkshire Lady's Garland."

34. Glasgow, printed by the booksellers.
1. No Imprint.
8. Edinburgh, printed for the booksellers.
1. Stirling, printed for the booksellers.
4. Tain, printed for the booksellers.
1. London: viz:

"THE HUMBLE
PETITION
and
REPRESENTATION
OF
THE GENTRY, MINISTERS, and
others of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland
to His Sacred
MAJESTIE;
With His Majestie's Answer
thereunto."

York:

York: 5. July, 1642.

Woodcut. A small rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis and harp, each crowned.

Imprint. "LONDON:

Printed by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majestie; and by the Assignes of John Bill.

1642."

This last is hardly to be called a Chap-book; it belongs to the clan of political tracts, largely printed in the time of the Troubles.

APPENDIX.

The following chap-books have recently been found among loose papers in the Jackson Collection.

(1)

"AN
OLD MAN'S EXPERIENCE
OR
Poor Richards Maxims improved

Where ever thoughts with so much plainess flow,
Their sense—untutor'd infancy may know,
Yet to such height is all their plainess wrought,
Wit may admire, and letter'd pride be taught.

READER, if thou buy this BOOK, and seriously consider its contents, though it cost thee but ONE PENNY, it may save thee MANY POUNDS."

Woodcut. A much worn block of a half-length figure in armour with long flowing locks: middle 17th century.

Imprint. "PENRITH:

Printed and sold by A. Bell.—1797."

This is a twenty-four,

(2)

(2)

"A
MERRY NIGHT
OR THE
Service of Satan preferred to the Service of God, &c.
Never before published."

Woodcut. A convival scene.
Imprint. "PENRITH:
Printed by J. Allison, Market Place."

This is a pious prose chap-book of eight pages, but the two inner leaves are gone.

N.P.—The writer has not attempted to give the names of the authors of the various songs and ballads that occur in the Garlands. Many will be readily recognised: but others might be difficult to identify. Through the kindness of Mr. Geo. Watson of Penrith, we give with this paper an illustration from a chap-book block from Soulby's office, Penrith: we have not yet, however, found a chap-book with this block.

ART. II.—*The Earliest Register of the Parish of Thursby.* By the REV. JAMES WILSON, M.A., Vicar of Dalston.

Communicated at Carlisle, August 8th, 1895.

THE earliest register of the parish of Thursby is a narrow parchment in folio bound with leather, which was originally clasped, a companion volume to its neighbour at Dalston of the same date. The first and last entries are :—

1649. Sep. 2. Joseph the soone of Thomas Addison and Jannett his wife was baptized.
1753. January the seventh was John son of John Losh of Thursby buried.

Its opening pages are of some interest as throwing light upon the system of registration employed in the parish during the Commonwealth. The first leaf contains certain entries of inductions of the Incumbents from time to time together with the names of the churchwardens for the years between 1673 and 1725. These entries will be given in their proper places. Then follow two leaves which cover the years from September 2, 1649 to September 1659 under this title :—

The Register booke of Thursby for Marrages, Birthes and Burialls from Anno Dom. 1649.

They appear to have been written in the same hand and at the same time. In all, there were 86 entries made which may be disposed in years according to this table :—

1649

1649	...	...	21	entries
1650	...	...	4	,,
1651	...	...	1	,,
1652-4	...	...	15	,,
1655	...	...	8	,,
1656	...	...	23	,,
1657	...	...	13	,,
1659	...	...	1	,,
			86	

But beneath the title there is written in the peculiar hand of the Restoration vicar—

Collected togidder out of sundry hands be Mr Johne Hammiltoun minister and inserted anno 1663.

This vicar was a man of many conceits, a feature of his character to which perhaps we owe the preservation of these entries. His handwriting is peculiar: his method of spelling is peculiar and the title of his Register is peculiar. He heads his Register thus—

The Register Book of the church of Thursbie, contayning Marriages, Baptims and buriels, inserted be me Mr. Johne Hammiltoune since my entry therto be ye dean of Carelill his presentationn given to me the last of November 1661. *

Johannes Hammiltonus	Johne Hammiltoune
anagr:	angramma
Sonuit hosanna Elohim	To heavin mine home

This is quite as clever and as happy a transposition of the letters in a name, though the pietism savours of Scotland from which apparently the author had sprung, as the anagram ascribed to Dr. Burney on the name of Horatio Nelson—*Honor est a Nilo*—which has been so euphemised

* The county histories, following Nicolson and Burn (ii. 207) say that he was instituted on June 17, 1662; in that case it was deferred six months after his appointment.

in

in the dictionaries. Together with the first entry, a few others are given to show the peculiarity* of his orthography—

1661, Dece^{r} 16, Ennie ye do^{r} of Edward and Ma^{t} Ritsonn wes baptized in quhinno
15 Jany 1662 Marie the do^{r} of Jo^{n} Baker in mickellquhat wes baptized
March 30 1668, Johne Rickerbie of Nilus buryed.
29 dec^{r} 72 Marie the do^{r} of Thomas Miller of quhinns baptized.

The latter entry was the last he made as his own burial comes next in another hand—

Sunday ffebruary ye 23^{d} 1672 Mr. John Hammilton, Minnister off Thursby died and was buried in the Queer uppon Tuesday ye 25th ffollowing—

It has been mentioned that certain entries are recorded on the first leaf of this Register about the vicars of this parish. From them we gather the names of two vicars not mentioned elsewhere.

Richard Savage clericus was Inducted into the Vicaridge of Thursby the Sixth day of October Anno Dni
1673
Michael Hodgson clericus was Inducted into the Vicaridge of Thursby the ffifth day of May, Anno Dni
1674
William Atkinson clerk was Inducted into the Vicaridg of Thursby by Mr. Walker vicar of Dalston the 16th day of May Annoq: Doi
1679
Thos Stalker Clericus M^{r} of Arts Minor Canon of ye Cathedrall Church of Carlile was inducted into ye Vicaridg of Thursby the 23 day of Aprill Anno Dni
1680
Matthew Preston Cler: was Inducted into the Vicaridg of Thursby the eighteenth day of September 1685

* It may be explained that the place names in the Register, though disguised by quaint spelling, are in use still in the parish of Thursby, e.g. quhinns is the modern Whins; Nelus or Nilus is the Nealhouse of the Ordnance map: quhinno is Whinnow or Whinhow; mickellquhat is a variant of Micklethwaite, and so on with the other hamlets or farmsteads.

October

October the 14th the above sd Matthew Preston in the said Parish Church did read the declaration and acknowledgement required of Him by the Act of Parliament xiiijto Caroli 2di (nuper) Regis &c entituled an act for the uniformaty of publique prayers and did likewise read the 39 Articles of the Church of England and declared his unfeigned assent and consent thereto.

The names of Michael Hodgson and William Atkinson do not appear in the usual lists of Incumbents* which may be accounted for by the rapidity with which they had come and gone. The memoranda of their inductions appear to be in the handwriting of each in turn, the name of George Theobalds not occuring till he enters it in its proper place in the body of the Register thus—

An account of ye Register Book of Thursby since Geo: Theobalds Cler: was inducted which was on Nov: 7: 1681

There is some interest attaching to Stalker, the former minor canon of Carlisle Cathedral, from his efforts to reform the method of record keeping which he found in vogue at Thursby. The entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials were made consecutively as they took place on the same page, but this did not come up to the new vicar's ideal. The following is a great credit to him :—

This Register book for ye parish of Thursby & ye adjacent parts of Westward was put into ye order following by me Tho: Stalker vicar at my induction ye 23 day of Apr

1680

Noting in ye first place ye Christnings In ye middle ye Marriages At ye end ye Burialls As for ye pts of Westward we doe Bury & baptize &c. at Thursby I note ym by their first letter

as

C for Curthwait W for Woodside H for Howrigg

---

* Both appear in a MS. list of Incumbents of Thursby in a note book kept by Bishop Nicolson, where the first is marked B.A. but of where does not appear: the second M.A. of Glasgow. NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

The

The reform did not last long as in a little over a year he was succeeded by Theobalds, who very soon drifted back to the former method which continues to the end of the Register.

It is worth while to notice the ecclesiastical arrangement for the convenience of the outlying districts of the extensive parish of Westward, the neighbouring church of Thursby serving as a chapel of ease at this date. There must have been an understanding between the respective Incumbents and a recognition by the Bishop, for the following entries occur on the last sheet of the Register—

Vicar, Tho: Stalker

The pish of Thursby has usually payd as followeth for ye offices following

ffor churching	0	0	6
ffor buryings	0	0	1*
ffor Marriages	0	1	0
ffor Buryings in ye Church or Quire	0	3	4
ffor a will whoever make it is due to ye Parson	0	1	0

The adjacent parts of Westward have annually pd. to ye vicar of Thursby as followeth

ffor churchings	0	0	6
ffor Buryings	0	1	0
ffor Mar:	0	1	0

Note yt ye Clerk has out of every Burying in ye adjacent pts	0	0	2
& out of every Mar:	0	0	2
If any other Mar: or buryings come fro' any other pish they pay for each as above	0	1	0

The pish Clarke of Thursby doth receive of every one yt raiseth Smook within ye aforesaide pish at Easter upon Demand tow pence.

The wages of a parish clerk in all the neighbouring parishes, and perhaps in most parishes of the Diocese of Carlisle, was two pence a smoke, that is, two pence for each household, the clerk collecting it himself. It is only within the last few years that the parish clerk of Wigton†

* This appears a strange sum: it is probably meant for one shilling.

† "The Monumental Inscriptions of Wigton Parish Church and Churchyard," Wigton, 1892; page x.

ceased

ceased to make his Easter rounds. Thomas Rittson was made parish clerk of Thursby in 1687.

The last entry in the book is the following

1753 January the seventh was John son of John Losh of Thursby buried

With this entry comes the end which is thus subscribed by the parish authorities—

This Register filled up, finished and signed by ye minister & churchwardens on January the seventh day 1753

Thomas Nicolson, Minister
James Scott } Church-
John Pearson } wardens.

I have to thank my friend and neighbour, the Rev. William Golling, the genial Vicar of Thursby, for ready access to his parish chest and for permission to make these notes from his carefully guarded archives.

APPENDIX I.

CHURCHWARDENS.

1673 John Studholme of ye Stepps
Edward Williamson
Mathew Ismay
John Williamson for John Hines House in Neelus
1674 Philip Mathew
John Richarley of ye Hill in Neelus
John Wilson of Crofton
John Walker of Michlethwaite
1675 Thomas Jefferson of Moor End
Tho: Jefferson of How
John Williamson of Whinnow
Tho: Gate of Parton
1676 John Robinson of ye back of ye Xch
John Ritson of ye Gate
Robt Williamson of Crofton
Tho: Richarby of Mickle
1677 George Barne

Will:

Will: Studholme
John Jackson
Thomas Twentyman
1678 Tho: Goldsmith, Mickle
Jo: Hodg: Croft
Jo: Boak, Hining
Ad: Jackson, Thursby
1679 John Studholme, Hining
Tho: Johnstone, Neelus
Tho: Robinson, Parton
George Wilson, Whinnow
1680 Willm: Tomson, Whinnah & Crofton
Edward Allison, Parton & Micklethwaite
Jo: How, Nelus & Hinning
Jo: Studdam of Steps
1684 Will: Richarbey
Jo: Robinson
Jo: Aston
Tho: Tiffin
1685 John Walker of Micklethwaite
Edward Jackson of Moorend
Thomas Bone of Whinnah
William Thompson of Moorside
1686 Tho: Robinson
Tho: Ismay
Jo: Tiffin
Robt Gate
1687 Philip Matthew
Mic: Hodgson
Jo: Townends
Jo: Williamson Junr
1688 John Rickerbey
George Barne
Jo: Wilson
George Porter
1689 Joseph Jackson
Joseph Williamson
John Robinson
Jo: Mathew
1690 Jo: Pearson
George Barn
Jo: Robinson
Rob: Scott
1691 Tho: Rickerby
Will: Barne
Jos: Rittson
Rich: Mathew
1692 John How of Thursbye
Robert Wilson for John Rickerby house of Nealehouse

John

John Wilson of Croft
..... Addison of Parton
1693 Edward Jackson of Thursbye
Thomas Thomlinson of Hinning Hill
Robert Stoddart of Whinnow
George Willson of Micklethwait
1694 William Matthew of Thursbye
Thomas Howe of Nealehouse
Robert Williamson of Crofton
John Atkinson of Whines
1695 John Studholme of Hinning
Tho: Losh of Thursbye
Edward Rittson of Whinnow
Thomas Wilson of Whins
1696 John Williamson of Eavening Hill
Edward Huntington of Nealehouse
John Hodge of Crofton
John Stoddart of Parton
1697 John Willson of Thursbye
John Williamson of Moorend
William Studholme of Whinnah
1698 Thomas Twentyman of Eaveninghill
John Pearson of Nealehouse
John Porter of Crofton
1699 Georg Willson of Whinnock in his quarter—25 houses
John Rittson of Thursby in his quarter—21 houses
John Robinson of Moorend in his quarter—20 houses
Joseph Jackson of Micklethwt in his quarter—21 houses
1700 John Lowson of Parton
Edward Rittson of Crofton
John Hinde of hill in Nealehouse
William Scott of Thursbye
1701 William Reid of Micklethwaite
Edward Willen of Whinnock
John Colthard of Thursby
John Wilson of Hinninghill
1702 John Robinson of Wood
William Thomson of Moorside
Robert Gate of Crofton
Thomas Ismay of Parton
1703 John Rickerby of Micklewhit
Edward Williamson of Whinnoh
John Robinson of Moorend for Robt Ismay of Thursby
Cuth: Steel, Nealhouse
1704 Francis Scot of Thursby
John Porter of Crofton
Thos: Jefferson for Parton
1705 William Rickerby of Nealhouse
..... Reed for a stone tenement att Moorside
Tho: Bawn of Whinhow

John

John Hodgshon of Micklewhitt
1706 Thomas Johnstone of Nealehouse
John Studholme of Hining
Thomas Mayson of Wampole Know
Tho : Robinson of Parton
1707 Richard Mathew
Joseph Jackson of Thorsby
John Townsend
Michaell Hodgshon of Micklewhit
1708 John Robinson of Nealehouse
Robert Liddall
Tho : Ritson of Crofton
John Ismey of Parton
1709 John Robinson of Thursby
John Thomlinson
Joseph Williamson
John Addyson
1710 John Rickerby of Nealhouse
Jo : Williamson of Thursby
John Porter of Crofton
Tho: Miller of Whins
1711 William Peal of Micklewhate
William Barne of Whinhow
Joseph Rickerby
Tho: Losh
1712 John Mathew
Hugh Clemetson
Thos: Ismey
1713 John Tiffin
John Robinson
Robert Nicholson
George Barne
1714 John Twentyman
Francis Wilson
John Wilson
Mungo Smith
1715 John Lowson
John Watson
John Williamson
John Ritson
1716 John Rickerby of Nealhouse
William Scott
John Williamson of Crofton
John Smith for Joseph Jackson, Townend
1717 John Wilson
John Robinson, Moorend
Robt: Nicholson for Tho: Wilson
Thomas Ismey of Parton
1718 Richard Miller
Joseph Mayson

John

John Hodge
John Hodgshon
1719 John How for Nealehouse
Joseph Brough
John Lowson
Edward Willan
1720 John Colthard
Thomas Studholme
William Thompson
John Wilson of Micklewhate
1721 John Robinson of Wood
John How of Nealehouse for Thursby
Joseph Williamson lowend of Whinhow
John Ismay of Parton
1722 William Pearson of Nealhouse
Robt Twentyman of Thursby
Lancelot Bouch for Crofton
George Ismey of Whins
1723 Cuthbert Steel
Tho: Losh
Jos: Williamson
Tho: Ismey
1724 John Colthard
William Gate
Joseph Jefferson, Whins
1725 John Brisco Esq
Francis Scot
John Studholme of Hining
William Barn of Newlands

APPENDIX II.

BRISCO ENTRIES.

1649 Oct 17 Elizabeth ye daughter of John Brisco & Annas his wife was baptized
1656 Mr Richard Gilpin & Mrs Susana Brisco of Crofton was married
1663 Sepr 9 Mr Henrie ffletcher of Tallantyre and Mistres Marie Brisco wer maryed be ane warrand from ye chancellor
1665 Feb. 2, Susan ye dor of Hendrie fletcher of Tallentyr wes baptized
1665 May 2 Susanna ye dor of Hendrie fletcher of Talentyr wes Buryed
1671 Decr 7 Roger Brisco of Creina and Catharin Brisco of raftoun wer maryed by ane Licence
1672 Sepbr 16 Wm the sone of Roger Brisco of Creina bapd
1673 Oct. 5 Mary daugher of John Brisco & his wife was baptized
1688 May 28 Was William Brisco of Crofton Esqr buryed
169$\frac{0}{1}$ ffeb: ye 14 John Brisco Esq: dyed & was buryed in the Church porch of Thursby the 17 day of ffeb: ffollowing 1690

1691

1691 June ye 4th was Ruth ye dau: of John Briscoe of Crofton Buryed
1692 July 24 Susan ye dr of Jo: Brisco millner baptized
169¾ Jan. 4 was William sonn of John Brisco of Crofton Esq buryed in the Church porch of Thursby Jan: ye 4 1693
„ Jan 27 was Susan ye dau: of Jo: Brisco of Crofton buryed
1695 May 19 was Dorithy ye dau: of John Brisco Esqr of Crofton Hall Baptized (the words "Esqr" and "Hall" are a modern interpolation in a female hand).
169⅝ ffeb: ye 28 Richard ye sonn of John Brisco of Crofton ("hall" added later) Esqr. baptized
1700 Decr 19 was John ye sonn of John Brisco of Crofton Esqr baptized
1702 Decemb: 25 was Catherine ye daughter of John Briscoe of Crofton-hall Esqr bapt.
„ December 28th was the same Catherine buryed
1703 Novemb: 12 was Dorithy ye daught of John Briscoe of Woodside buryed
1704 May 1st was William ye son of John Briscoe of Crofton-hall Esqr bapt
1706 May 1st was Catherine ye daughter of John Briscoe of Crofton-hall Esqr bapt:
1708 June 24 was Musgrave ye son of John Briscoe of Crofton-hall Esqr baptized
1709 July 30th was James ye son of John Brisco Esqr of Crofton-hall bapt:
1711 Decemb: 20 was Wastall ye son of John Brisco of Crofton Esqr bapt:
1713 Sept 14. was Ralfe ye son of John Brisco of Crofton-hall Esqr bapt
1715 June 11th was Tho: son of John Brisco Esq buryed
1717 July 10th was Ann ye daught: of John Brisco Esqr bapt:
July 12th was An ye daught: of John Brisco Esqr buryed
„ Novemb: 28th, was Thomas Brisco & Mary Addyson of Parton marryed
1732 April 19th was married Mr John Holme & Mrs Catherine Brisco p License
1733 July 20th was buried Mrs Mercy Brisco of Crofton-hall
1737 September 29th were married Mr Ralph Brisco & Mrs Dorothy Rowlands by Lisence.
1741 October 18th was Mrs. Catherine Holmes, the wife of Mr John Holmes of Carlisle buried.
1749 March 9th was Jane of Thomas Brisco of Whins buried.

APPENDIX III.

MISCELLANEOUS ENTRIES.

1662 June 5 Catharine dor of Rot Lavrok borne in my hous was baptized
1662 June 8 Baptized a female of thomas Peete in Westward
1662 July 12 Maryed ffrances Clerk & his servant
1663 Octob: 6 Johne Ritsonn sclaiter died be falling from ane hous wes buryed in Cairlill
1665 Octob. 24 George Rayson of Dalston and Mat Ranling wes maryed
„ Dec. 7. Andrew Cuninghame and Catharine Cuninghame both paroes of Glencairne in the shire of Dumfries be Vertue of a Licence from ye Chanclor wes maryed

1668 Sept 11. Stevin Nicolson Traveller Buryed
1669 May 2. Mary the wife of Tho: Barwis buried
1669 Novr 28 Agnes Wilson of Thursbie buryed, judged by many to have used uiolence
1671 Appryll 24 Barbara Hammiltoun the dor of Mr Johne Hammiltoun Minister at thursbie departed this Lyfe at 10 hor of nyt and wes interred in ye queer the 26 day
1674 Mr Richard Savage Minister off Thursby buried at Caldbeck upon Satterday the 4th off Aprill 1674
,, Novr. 19th Mary daughter of John Barwis of Thursby buried
1675 Februa, 4. John Barwis of Thursby was buried.
,, May 12th Generall Chapter holden at Carlile by Mr R. Nicols Chan:
1676 Aprill 20th Generall Chapter holden at Carlile by R. Nicols, B.D. Ch:
1677 Jan. 5th George Rason of Crofton was buried
,, May 30 Thomas Goldsmith & Anna Maria Jackson was maryed
1685 Aprill the 25 Mr George Theobalds minister of Thursby died and was buried in the fre side of the quir upon Sunday 25th Aprill 1685
1688 July ye 12th Elizabeth the wife of Mr Preston vicar of Thursby was buryed in the south side of the Quire
1689 Arill 25 Gennerall Chapter holden at Carlile by Mr Tully Chanc:
1693 Mr Matthew Preston Minister of Thursbye dyed & was buried in ye south side of ye Quire the 18th day of Aprill 1693
,, July 10 Visitation holden at Carlile by his grace Lord Archbishop of Yorke Anno Dom: 1693
1698 Dec. 22 Bridget ye daughter of Mr Joseph Waite vicar of Thursby baptized
1705 Sept. 27 was Richard Bewick of Hexham & Mary Mayson of Wampool Know marry:
1710 May 29 was George Studholme & Dorothy Dalston marryed
1726 March 27th The Revd Mr Joseph Waite vicar of Thursby was buried
1727 Nov 4 was Mrs Bridget Waite late of Wigton buried
1728 Aug: 14 was Mary daughter of John Dalston of Micklewhaite buried.
1728-9 Jan: 28 were Joseph Willson and Bridget Martindale widow both of Blencogo in the Parish of Bromfield married by Licence from Mr Birket.

Memorand Aprill 24th 1732. Then were given in all Baptisms Marriages and Burials that have happened in ye year, at the Visitation Court of Carlile April 24 1732

Thos Nicolson, Curate
Matthew Harrison
John Rittson
Joseph Williamson
John Pearson
} Church-wardens.

1732 June 8th was Thomas of Thomas & Isabella Nicolson of the Vicarage-house of Thursby baptized.
,, March 1st was Joseph Rickerby and Ruth Harrison, both of this parish married by Publication.
1733 Apl 13 was held the General Chaptr Court at Carlile by Mr Waugh Chancellr.

1736 All baptisms, marriages & burials were given in to the General Chapter Court at Carlile on May 17th 1737 by Joseph Jackson, John Robinson, John Addison and John Williamson Churchwardens.

„ June 28 was John Robinson of Wood married to Illiner Birrel, his servant woman at Stanwix Xch with a License by Mr Wardle.

1737 Feb. 9th were married Thomas Newton & Jane Enas, both of the Parish of Westward, they first being published three several Sundays in the said parish Xch of Westward as Mr Wm Hayton their minister by Certificate declareth.

1747 Xber yr 6th were John Donaldson a soulder in Guyes Regmt an Irishman & Sarah Richardson of Wampool Know of ye Parish of Thursby, in Cumberland married by publication & by Thomas Nicolson, Curate there.

APPENDIX IV.

COLLECTIONS.

(Undated) July 27 Collected in ye Church for ye relieve of John How junr the sum of eight shillings and sixpence.

1663 Aug: 6 Delyvered this day to Rot Blaymire high constable the collection for Hexam ellevin shillings as his acquittance bears.

1663 Septr 6 Collected for John Miller of workintoune three shillings.

1664 June 26, This day was collected 4s 3 haifpenneis for the use of 3 widows, Eliz: flegert ye relict of Geo: flegert, Mary ye relict of Jo hobert minr and Mrt ye relict of Mr frances . . . in ye Isle Beyoind ye 16 July 1663. Som pirats cam on shore at midaye and murdered ye husbands & brunt houses barns goods and chattells to the . . . . on thous: six hundred pounds.

1664 Octob 25 Collected this day for ye inhabitants of Cromer *alias* Shipden in the Countie of Norfolk, I say collected 3 5 3d.

1665 Aug: 3 Collected yis day for ye people visit wt pest 5s.

„ Aug: 6 Collected for floohbing (?) 8 grots.*

„ Sept 6 Collected for ye people visit wt ye pest 5s.

„ Octob. 4, Collected 13s. 6d.

„ Octob. 6, Collected yis day 5s & all sent in to Mr Buchannan.

1666 May 26 Collected this day for ye use of 3 widowes quhose husbands being capts & luetents was Kilt in ye Kinges service on ye . . . 3 5 7.

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* NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Probably for sufferers by the visitation of the plague in 1655 at Flookburgh. See *Annales Caermolenses*, p. 125.

ART. III.—*Crosbie of Westmorland.* By F. B. GARNETT, C.B.

Communicated at Carlisle, August 8th, 1895.

UPON the walls of the old church of the Parish of St. Marylebone, built in 1741 to replace the former Church on the same site erected in the year 1400, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and noteworthy as having been illustrated by Hogarth about 1730 in his painting of "The Rake's Marriage," there are still to be seen more than 100 mural tablets, some of them having belonged to the former building, and the earliest dating back to 1644. These monuments of the dead, unique in character, and of great beauty and variety of design, were restored a few years ago at the expense of the Viscountess Ossington, who at the same time, in conjunction with the Dowager Lady Howard de Walden and the Duke of Portland, added two beautiful tablets to the memory of members of the Portland Family who are interred there.

Amongst these ancient memorials is a marble tablet, fixed on the west door screen, of an upright elongated oval shape measuring 25½ in. × 16¾ in., which bears the following quaint inscription in memory of a Westmorland man, the Rev. John Crosbie, who was Rector of the Parish and was buried 30th June, 1669 (Lysons' "Environs of London," vol. iii, p. 249).

Jacet

Jacet
Johannes Crosbie
Westmorlandiensis

Ortoniae
Gandaliae
Oxoniae
Londoni

Prog-
Discipli
Alum-
Patroci

natus

Artium Magister
Ecclesiae Minister

ὀρθόδξ

ortus Aprilis
13: 1597
Sepultus
30 Iuny; 1669
Aetatis sue
72

I have endeavoured to discover a record of the birth of John Crosbie at Orton, but it appears that the earliest Register for that Parish commences with the following heading :—

A Register book of all Christenings weddings and burialls from the Year of our Lord God 1596.

The first page of this book contains an entry of the sworne men of Orto' d'ni 1596, amongst whom is "Robert Crosbie," and the family of "Crosby" is named amongst those of the chief personages who were then substantial Yeomen living upon and cultivating their own freehold or customary estates at Orton (*Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, vol. XI, part ii.)*

The

The Rev. E. Holme, vicar of Orton, obligingly made special search for "Crosbie" entries and furnished me with the following particulars of baptisms in the Register of his Parish, viz.—

October	1596	Edward son of Leonard Crosbie.
January	1597	Thomas son of Adam Crosbie.
October	1601	Jefferay and Robert sons of John Crosby of Birkbeck Fells.
December	1607	John son of John Crosby.
August	1608	Thomas son of Geoffrey Crosby.

In a late Register Book was found—

January 30	1731	John Son of George Crosby of Tebay.
March 31	1731	John Son of Thomas Crosby of Corke lake.
August	1737	Edward Son of George Crosby of Tebay.

Observing that Birkbeck fells, of which place John Crosby is described in the Orton Registers, extends into the Parishes of Crosby Ravensworth and Shap, reference has been made to the Register of both places, without however discovering any entry of the baptism of John Crosbie, the date of whose birth as stated in the Monumental Inscription is confirmed by the Oxford Matriculation Register which gives

John Crosbie of Westmorland pleb. Queen's Coll Matric. 30 May 1617 aged 17 B.A. from Oriel Coll. 22 Nov. 1621, M.A. 20 Nov. 1624 (Foster's Alumni Oxonienses).

There is also in the same old church of St. Marylebone on the west wall of the gallery, a square shaped marble tablet measuring 24 in. × 20 in., on which appears the following inscription in memory of William Auther (*sic*) Crosbie Esq., who died 1784, but I am unaware whether he is of the same family as the former Rector.

In

In a Vault near this place
are deposited the Remains of
WILLIAM AUTHER CROSBIE Esqr.
late of this Parish;
who departed this Life,
February the 19th 1784;
Aged 50 Years.

The lamentable absence of ancient school lists at Kendal precludes the opportunity, in this and similar cases, of tracing early pupils, but we are not without evidence of the existence of the "Crosbie" family at Kendal in the 16th and 17th centuries, as will appear by the following extracts from "The Boke of Record."

Free Inhabitants of Kendal, Stramongate
John Crosbye
Henry Crosbye

SHEARMEN FREEMEN
1581 John Crosbie
Henrye Crosbie
1643 John Crosbie

MERCERS FREEMEN
10 Nov 1608 Jeffraye Crosbye habadasher of Natts jur

FELTMAKERS & HABADASHERS
Jeffrey Crosbye xx die Feb 1639

GLOVERS
Christoffer Crosbie 4 Aug 1625
Christopher Crosbye 27 Oct 1625
William Crosbye 9 Jan 1588

LABOURERS
28 Oct 1607 Geffraye Crosbye Jur
Christopher Crosbye (a Burgess 1588)

1615 James son of William Dorkin apprenticed to Geoffrey Crosbye hatmaker
1617 Thomas Crosbye late son of Geoffrey Crosbye
1618 Thomas son of William Jackson died & John Crosbye Glover

In conclusion I have to express my acknowledgments to Arthur F. G: Leveson Gower, Esq., H.M. Secretary of Legation at Athens, for valuable information in the matter, and for rubbings of the inscriptions which I am enabled to exhibit, and which were kindly furnished with the aid of the Rev. Grant E. Thomas, Incumbent of the Old Church of St. Marylebone.

ART. IV. — *Sites of Local Beacons. Cumberland and Westmorland* by THE PRESIDENT; *Lancashire north of the Sands* by H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

Communicated at Carlisle, August 8th, 1895.

A LIST of Beacons in Cumberland and Westmorland in the fifteenth century is given in *Nicolson and Burn* i. p. xliv. n., and is as follows, but the notes are added by the President.

In Cumberland.

BLACKCOMB, 88. N.W.*—The top of Blackcomb is said to command a more extensive view than any other point in Britain. Fourteen counties of England and Scotland are visible from it; and Ireland has been seen. *Jefferson's History of Allerdale above Derwent,* p. 127. Blackcomb, it may be mentioned, is visible and could signal to Skiddaw.

BOOTLE, 85. S.E.—Called also Butle, Bothill, or Botyll, *Jefferson's History of Allerdale above Derwent,* 124. The beacon is said to be on the hill over the town: a description which might apply to Blackcomb.

MUNCASTER FELL, 82. N.E. — Also mentioned as a beacon by Thomas Denton in his MS. History of Cumberland, 1688.

ST. BEES' HEAD, 67. S.W.—The north head must be meant, on which the present lighthouse stands. Also mentioned as a beacon by Thomas Denton, etc.

WORKINGTON HILL, 53. S.W.—No doubt the beacon was on Workington Chapel Hill (St. Michael's Mount), where is an old tower, which probably was the beacon, *Jefferson's Allerdale above Derwent,* 243. Also mentioned by Thomas Denton.

* The references are to the quarters of the 6 inch Ordnance Survey.

MOOTHAY

MOOTHAY, 46. N.W.—Moota Hill, on the top of Moota Common. Also mentioned by Thomas Denton.

SKIDDAW, 56. N.W.—During the Jubilee Year when bonfires were lit upon most of the sites of old beacons, it was found that one beacon on Skiddaw would have been of little use; a fire on the summit at the Great Man would not be visible to the south, while one on the Little Man would not show to the north, so that two at least would be necessary, with probably a third on the Dodd, open to the coast.

SANDALE TOP, 37, S.W.—Also mentioned by Thomas Denton.

CARLISLE CASTLE, 23. N.E.—Mentioned by Thomas Denton, as "Carlisle Castle High Tower."

LINGY CLOSE HEAD, 23. S.W.

BEACON HILL, PENRITH. 59. N.W. — The present beacon tower at Penrith was erected in 1719. *Jefferson's History of Leath Ward*, p. 78. Mentioned by Thomas Denton, as "Penrith he fell."

DALE RAUGHTON, 40. S.E.—Now Dale Raven on Ordnance map: see John Denton's *Account of Cumberland*, published by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, pp. 122. n. 125. The actual site would probably be the high ground above the farm house of Old Parks, Kirkoswald, 660 feet in altitude, and visible all round for miles.

BRAMPTON MOTE, 18. N.W.

SPADEADAM TOP, 8. S.W.—Now known as Gillalees Beacon.

In Westmorland.

STAINMORE TOP.

ORTON SCAR.—"Upon the highest part of Orton Scar is the beacon which hath been a building about three yards long within and two yards and a half wide. It communicates with the beacons of Penrith, Stainmore, and Whinfell

Whinfell (in the barony of Kendal). And by means of these beacons, when watches were kept up, intelligence might be conveyed thirty or forty miles in a few minutes." Nicolson and Burn, I. pp. 490-1.

WHINFELL, 28. S.W.

FARLETON KNOTT, 47, N.W.

HARDKNOTT.—Hardknott is in Cumberland, 80. S.W., not in Westmorland, and could pick up signals from the Cumberland coast.

These nineteen beacons form a complete system, giving in most cases alternate lines: thus if fog or other causes hindered Carlisle Castle from picking up a signal from Penrith Beacon, yet it could probably get it from Dale Raughton or Brampton Mote, to which last place it would have been repeated from Penrith Beacon bv Dale Raughton. By Brampton Mote the system would connect with Northumberland; by Stainmore Top with Yorkshire; and by Farleton Knott and Blackcomb with Lancashire. It is doubtful whether Skiddaw ever played any great part as a beacon; its height, the difficulty of carrying up fuel, and the want of shelter for watchers would hinder it from being so used except in times of great excitement, such as preceded the arrival of the Great Armada. Nor is it necessary to the completeness of the system: news could travel in every direction by lines of beacons which avoided Skiddaw, and were situated on hills of 600 or 700 feet in altitude, easy of access for horse and cart, and nigh to buildings where the keepers and watchers of the beacons would reside.

The list given above is not exhaustive: from other sources we get the following sites of beacons.

In Cumberland.

BEWCASTLE, 4. S.W.—This is to the north of Spadeadam Top (Gillalees) Beacon, and must have carried signals on to Scotland. Ordnance Survey.

BOTHELL

BOTHELL IN TORPENHOW, 46. N.E. — This beacon commanded the sea coast from Maryport to Bowness, repeating inland. Ordnance Survey.

BEACON HILL IN RAUGHTON AND GATESHILL, 30. S.E. --This is marked Beacon Hill in Ordnance Survey in plain lettering, not in old English, but there is no reason why a beacon should not have been here: it would show to Lingy Close Head, Carlisle Castle, and other beacons. It is mentioned by Thomas Denton, as "Beaconhill by Hiuegill (Ivegill)."

BEACON HILL, ASPATRIA, 36. N.E.—Also in modern lettering in Ordnance Survey.

HARESCEUGH FELL, 41. N.W. — Ordnance Survey, where it is called Daffenside Beacon.

NEWTON KNOTT, 82. S.E.—Ordnance Survey. The Knott is artificially scarped, and must have been a leading mark by which mariners made the harbour of Ravenglass; the Knott probably carried a light at night.

BARROCK FELL, 31. S.W.—Signals by bonfires were made here during the siege of Carlisle in 1644-5, for the benefit of the besieged, but it does not appear to have been a regular beacon.

In Westmorland.

HELTON BEACON.—Nicolson and Burn's map of Westmorland.

BARBON BEACON.—Nicolson and Burn's map of Westmorland.

N.B.—Watchhill.—Places of this name abound, but do not seem to have been beacons, or part of the national system of defence, but were rather intended to guard their immediate neighbourhood against raiders, etc., and gave the alarm by blowing horns and ringing bells.

In Lancashire, north of Sands.

Beacons.

BLAWITH (near Beacon Tarn), 7. N.E.

CARTMEL

CARTMEL (i. m. E. of the Priory), 17. N.E.
CONISTON OLD MAN, 4. N.W.
FURNESS ABBEY, 21. N.E.
GLEASTON, 22. N.W.
? HIGH HAUME, near Ireleth ? 16. W.
LOWICK, 11. N.E.
PIEL CASTLE, 28. N.W.
RAMPSIDE, 28. N.W.
WALNEY ISLAND (the "Brow"), 21. S.E.

The beacons of Furness Abbey and Piel would be kept up by the Abbot of Furness. At Cartmel by the Prior. That at Gleaston by the Lords of Muchland. These, with Rampside, would transmit signals across Morecambe Bay.

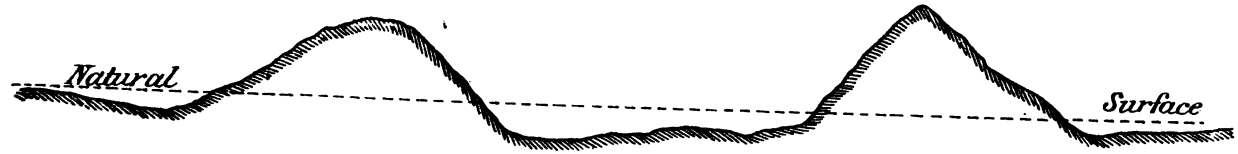
I know of no old list of Lonsdale beacons. Baines (*History of Lancashire*) states Coniston Old Man was a beacon. On High Haume, near Ireleth, is a singular mound ditched round. It seems to have had a building on it. The remainder are marked in Ordnance Survey, in ordinary lettering, "Beacon" or "Beacon hill," these being the popular names.

H.S.C.

ART. V.—*The Bishop's or Baron's Dyke, Crosby-on-Eden.* BY T. H. HODGSON.

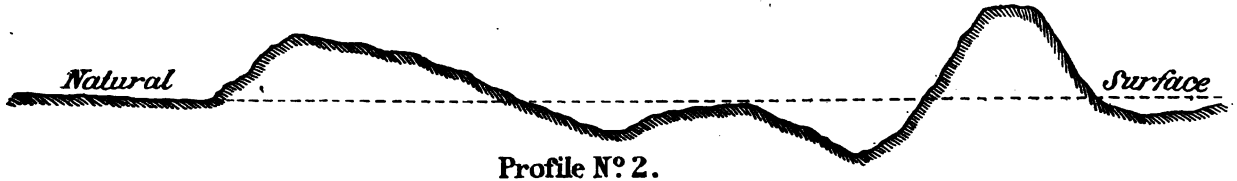
Read at that place August 9th, 1895.

BETWEEN Bleatarn and White Moss the Roman wall and vallum are crossed by a mediæval boundary known as the Bishop's or Baron's Dyke, which was, and indeed is, the dividing line between the Bishop of Carlisle's Manor (or barony) of Linstock and the Barony of Gilsland. Near the wall it is not very noticeable, and to anyone not knowing the country appears little more than an ordinary headrigg on which some trees have been planted. For most of its course it has been more or less destroyed, though it is alwavs marked by a fence which is to this day the parish (and Manor) boundary. But about a mile and a half to the south of the wall, not far from Newby, for some three or four hundred yards the dyke is in a fairly good state of preservation, and I have thought that a profile (of which two are given here) shewing its construction may be of some interest in connection with the explorations of the Roman vallum, of which this dyke is pretty much a reduced copy. Mr. Seebohm remarks (*The English Village Community*, p. 9) speaking of the description of boundaries given in a presentment made by the jury of the Manor of Hitchin in 1819, "the form in which these boundaries are given is of great antiquity. It is a form used by the Romans two thousand years ago, and almost continuously followed from that time to this." Now, as we see that the form of verbal description of boundaries used by the Romans has been in use continously to the present day, it does not seem unlikely that the material form of the boundary lines used by them should be also followed. I think no one can fail to be struck by the resemblance of the Baron's Dyke, a known mediæval



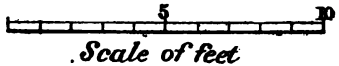
Profile No. 1.

West East



Profile No. 2.

The Bishop's or Baron's Dyke, Crosby-on-Eden.



mediœval boundary, to the Roman vallum, and this appears to me to give considerable support to the views of those who hold that the vallum was constructed as a boundary rather than as a military work.

The Baron's Dyke consists of two parallel mounds running nearly north and south, with a space between them of about 10 feet between the bases of the interior slopes. The distance between the axes of the mounds is about 20 feet and the distance from the base of exterior slope of east mound to the base of exterior slope of west mound, or "overall," is about 30 feet. The mounds are about four to five feet above the surface, the east mound being the highest, but this may be accidental and due to the wear of centuries. They appear to have been formed of earth thrown out of a ditch at their interior bases, the space between the mounds not being as in the vallum occupied by one great ditch; there are most distinctly two, with a strip of apparently original surface between them. It is possible also that some soil may have been thrown up from the exterior, as in most places the ground seems to slope, though very slightly, towards the mounds. There is a ditch at the base of each interior slope, very small on the west, one of considerable size on the east. These, however, appear to be of modern construction for the purposes of drainage, and as they do not seem to have formed any part of the original design they have been omitted from the profiles, which will give the best notion of the construction of this boundary. It will be seen that the difference between it and the Vallum consists (1) in the absence of the third mound usually found in the Vallum; (2) the two interior ditches instead of the one great ditch of the Vallum. Otherwise it strongly resembles that work, but on a smaller scale, and to me, at least, it is hard to resist the conclusion that the design was suggested by the Vallum which at the date of the erection of the Baron's Dyke must have been in a fairly perfect condition.

EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, AUGUST 8th & 9th, 1895.

THE annual meeting and first two days' excursion of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society for 1895, was held on Thursday and Friday, August 8th and 9th. It had been arranged that the members and their friends should meet at Carlisle for the purpose of visiting the remains of the Roman Wall in Cumberland, and the principal papers laid before the members bore specially upon that subject. Fortunately the weather on the first day was everything that could be wished, and the gathering of members and their friends was the largest that has been seen of recent years. Amongst those present were the President, Chancellor Ferguson, and Miss Ferguson; the Rev. Dr. Magrath, Provost of Queen's College and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford; Sir James Ramsay, Bart., Banff; Professor Pelham, F.S.A., Oxford; the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, Mrs. Ware, and party; the Misses Henderson, the Deanery; Sir Wilfred, Lady Lawson, and party, Brayton; Mrs. Prescott, the Abbey, Carlisle; Mr. Haverfield, F.S.A., Oxford; the Rev. H. Whitehead, Lanercost; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson, Newby Grange; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Collingwood, Coniston; Mr. and the Misses Ferguson, Cardew Lodge; Mrs. and Miss Carrick, Oakbank; the Rev. Adam Wright, Gilsland; Dr. W. H. R. Kerry and Mrs. Kerry, Windermere; Mr. McInnes and party, Rickerby; Rev. W. B. Grenside, Melling Vicarage; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Newby Bridge House; Miss Gough, Mealsgate; the Rev. T. O. Sturkey, Kirkandrews-on-Eden; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Sedbergh; the Rev. S. R. G. Green and Miss Green, Croglin Rectory; the Rev. A. J. Loftie, Great Salkeld Rectory; Captain and Mrs. Broadhurst, Houghton House, Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. Podmore, Grange-over-Sands; Mr. J. Simpson, Cockermouth; Miss Ullock, Windermere; Mr. W. S. M. Townley, Grange-over-Sands; the Rev. D. Harrison, Cockermouth; the Misses Noble, Beckfoot, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. Amos Beardsley, Grange-over-Sands; the Rev. Cecil V. Goddard, Dorset; Mr. Joseph Cartmell, Brigham; Mrs. and the Misses Robinson, Green Lane; Dr. John Peile, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge; Dr. Mason, Windermere;

mere; Mr. E. T. Tyson, Maryport; Mr. G. Watson, Penrith; Mr. R. Bateman, Tullie House; Miss Johnson and party, The Beeches; Mr. J. H. Nicholson, M.A., Wilmslow; the Rev. R. Bower, M.A., Carlisle; Mr. and Miss Johnston, Preston; Mrs. Hartley, Holmgarth, Morecambe; Mr. J. Little, Maryport; Dr. J. Macdonald, Dumfries; Mr. J. Simpson Yeates, Penrith; Mr. A. B. Clark, Aspatria; Colonel Sewell, Brandlingill; Mr. W. I. R. Crowder, Stanwix; the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., Aspatria; Miss H. M. Donald and Miss Macmichael, Stanwix; the Rev. John Baker, Burgh; Mr. D. Butt, Carlisle; and Mr. T. Wilson, hon. sec., Aynam Lodge, Kendal,

The party met at the Citadel Station, Carlisle, and proceeded by the 12-15 p.m train to Gilsland, where the remains near the station were examined under the guidance of the President and the Rev. A. Wright, after which carriages were taken for the camp at Birdoswald, which was described by the President; and Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., explained the inscribed and sculptured stones preserved there. Appletree was next visited, and there the President called attention to the puzzling fourth or extra *agger*, which is seen there in front of the *Vallum*, and described the proposed excavations, then about to be commenced. The party next drove to Lanercost Priory, which was reached shortly after four o'clock. They had tea in the Dacre Hall, after which Professor Pelham, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Roman Frontier System," which will be printed in these *Transactions*, He was followed by Sir James Ramsay with a paper entitled "Who built the Roman Wall," in which he advocated the claims of Severus.

On the proposal of Mr. MacInnes, Professor Pelham and Sir James Ramsay received the thanks of the meeting for their papers. A portion of the party then visited the priory church, which was described by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A.; while others inspected an early burial place on Lanercost Green, which had been discovered that day by the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A. The party then re-entered the carriages and drove to Brampton Station, where the train was taken for Carlisle, which was reached at 7-30.

Dinner was at the Central Hotel. About sixty ladies and gentlemen sat down.

After dinner the annual meeting was held; the President, Chancellor Ferguson, in the chair. All the officers were re-appointed. The following new members were elected:—Archdeacon Phillips, Barrow-in-Furness; Mrs. Hesketh Hodgson, Newby Grange; Mr. W. King, Portinscale; Mr. J. Simpson, Cockermouth; and Mr. Podmore, Grange-over-Sands. Mr. Goddard exhibited a small horse shoe

shoe found at Mayborough, near Penrith, and also some small pieces of slag found in the same neighbourhood, probably the refuse of some bloomery that may have at one time existed in that neighbourhood. The President exhibited a gold ring, and some gold coins found in Carlisle. The following papers were laid before the Society and some of them read.

Report of Congress of Archæological Societies in London. THE PRESIDENT.
Proposed Ethnographical Survey. H. BARNES, M.D.
The Earliest Register of the Parish of Thursby. THE REV. J. WILSON.
The Parish Registers of Brampton Deanery. THE REV. H. WHITEHEAD.
Norman Remains at Carlisle Cathedral. C. J. FERGUSON, F.S.A.
Sepulchral Slab from Croglin. REV. R. S. G. GREEN.
Beacons in Cumberland and Westmorland. THE PRESIDENT.
Beacons in North Lancashire. H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.
More Notes on Winder of Lorton. F. A. WINDER.
The Crosbie Family of Westmorland. F. B. GARNETT, C.B.
The Postlethwaites of Pennsylvania. W. M. POSTLETHWAITE, D.D., Professor of History at West Point, New York.

There was not quite so large an attendance of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society on Friday, the 9th, nor was the weather so favourable as on Thursday. The party, headed by Chancellor Ferguson, went to Brampton by the 10-10 a.m. train, the carriages being in waiting at Brampton Station on the arrival of the train. The object in view was to resume inspection of the Roman Wall and the Vallum at Lanercost, where Thursday's tour had terminated, and to continue the journey along the wall to Carlisle. Between Lanercost and Carlisle, however, both Wall and Vallum run through enclosed and cultivated country to a great extent, so that it was not possible, with carriages, to follow the line so closely as had been the case between Gilsland and Lanercost. Driving past Lanercost Abbey the Wall was seen near Garthside, and again, further on, the road crossed it at Holly Bank. The Wall was on the north side of the road as far as Dovecote Bridge, and up the hill to Walton, while the Vallum was on the south side. From Walton, where Mr. F. P. Johnson met the party, most of them walked by way of Sandysike to Castlesteads Camp, Mr. Johnson explaining the various points *en route*. Coming to the river Cambeck, where the Wall crosses the river at the dam, one of the prettiest pieces of scenery in the district was admired by all. Though a pelting shower fell at this time nothing could restrain the more enthusiastic members of the party from crossing the river by the stepping stones and examining the further course of the Wall, on the site of which many farmhouses, built of its stones, stand. The various

various contingents of antiquaries wended their way afterwards to Castlesteads, where Mr. Johnson cordially received the dripping party. After an hour's halt, during which waterproofs and garments had been dried, a start was made, amid cheers for Mr. Johnson, for Irthington, where the Church and the Anglo-Saxon mound were examined, under guidance of the President.

Speaking at the base of the mound, Chancellor Ferguson said it was a singular place, not Roman, but Anglo-Saxon. The Anglo-Saxons came here before the Danes, and settled in the best parts of the country. They could be recognised by the termination "ton" or town—Irthington, Distington, Workington, and so on, there being about fifteen in all. The Danes came later, their settlements are known by the termination "by"—Tarraby, Rickerby, Botcherby. The English, Danish, and Norsemen were in the habit of throwing up big mounds like this one. Archdeacon Cooper had one in his garden at Kendal, Bishop Ware had one at Kirkby Lonsdale, and there was a large one at Addingham. On the top the Thane erected his house, while below he kept his cattle. The place would be fenced against wolves and against the Celtic and Irish inhabitants of the district; and when he retired for the night he would shut up his stockade, pull up his drawbridge, and protect himself against his slaves.

The Roman road at Buckjumping was next passed, the party then driving to Old Wall and on to Bleatarn, where some excavations are being made, an account of which will appear in this volume.

At the gateway leading out of the field at Bleatarn the Bishop's or Baron's Dyke, dividing the Barony of Gilsland from the Bishop's Manors, was described and pointed out by Mr. T. H. Hodgson. The party then drove along the Wall by White Moss to Walby. Flags in Brunstock Park denoted the positions of excavations made last year. The road crosses the Vallum near the end of Brunstock Lane and again at the Boot, while Drawdykes Castle is on the Vallum. Passing these points Stanwix was reached, and in Mr. Crowder's garden the party inspected a portion of the foundations of the Wall which have been unearthed and railed round. Proceeding through Mr. Dove's garden, Chancellor Ferguson explained the course of the Wall down to the Eden and over the holmes to the Bone Mill, and he also gave a description of the course of the Vallum which descends to the river close to the Eden north end Bridge. At this place the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chancellor for the skilful manner in which he had conducted the party throughout. Time prevented the journey being continued to the end of the Wall at Bowness, and Carlisle was reached about half-past five in the afternoon.

MONDAY

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SEPT. 23rd & 24th, 1895.

The second excursion of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society was held in the Low Furness district. The interesting programme and the splendid weather induced a very large number of members to attend, and on this the committee for local arrangements, which consisted of the President, Mr. John Fell, Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., and Mr. W. G. Collingwood, M.A., may be congratulated. The first day the Society were fortunate in having Mr. St. John Hope, the secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, one of the foremost living authorities on Cistercian Abbeys, to explain the various parts of the abbey of Furness, and much new light was thrown on the uses and history of the various buildings. For the second day an extensive driving tour was arranged. The following members and their friends attended:—The Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, President; Lady Evelyn Cavendish and Miss Lascelles, Holker Hall; Dr. Barber; Mr. and Mrs. James Harrison, Newby Bridge; Mr. J. W. Fawcett, Broughton House; Mr. W. L. Fletcher, Workington; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Collingwood, Coniston; Mr. T. Horrocks and party, Eden Brows; Rev. R. B. Billinge, Urswick; Mr. F. B. Garnett, C.B., and Mr. F. Garnett, jun., London; Rev. and Mrs. L. Garnett, Chiselton; Mr. and Mrs. J. Wrigley, Seascale; Dr. Sinclair, Barrow; Mr. W. H. Crewdson, Kendal; Mr. and Mrs. John Fell, Ulverston; Mr. and Mrs. J. Swainson, Kendal; Rev. J. M. Morgan, Dalton; Miss Holt, Coniston; Mr. C. B. Daniell, Ulverston; Miss Gibson, Whelprigg; Miss Tunstall, Casterton Grange; Mr. J. Cartmell, C.E., Brigham; Mr. T. S. Ritson, Maryport; Rev. R. S. G. Green and Miss Green, Croglin; Mr. Eirikr Magnusson, M.A.; Mr. W. H. R. Kerry, Windermere; Mr. H. Gaythorpe, Barrow; Dr. and Mrs. Beardsley, Grange; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Beardsley, Grange; Mr. Podmore, Grange; Mr. W. G. M. Townley, Grange; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curwen, Kendal; Mr. W. O. Roper, Lancaster; Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., Yewfield Castle, Hawkshead; Venerable Archdeacon and Miss Phillips, Barrow-in-Furness; Rev. Canon Hayman, Aldingham; Mr. Brown, Barrow; Mr. W. H. Hills, Ambleside; Dr. Little, Maryport; Mrs. Hartley, Morecambe; Miss F. M. Johnson, Morecambe; Mr. G. Watson, Penrith; Miss H. M. Donald, Stanwix; Mr. T. Wilson and Miss Wilson, Kendal; Mr. and Mrs. Perowne; Mr. T. A. Argles, Milnthorpe; Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Urswick; Mr. J. H. and Miss Nicholson, Wilmslow; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hoggarth, Upton Bishop; Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., South Shields; Rev. L. R. Ayre, Ulverston; Rev. W. Harrison, Barbon; Mr. R. J. Whitwell, Kendal; Messrs E. and A. Wadham; Mr. Stables; Mr. Hawcridge; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Gandy, Heaves, and others. The proecedings

proceedings began at two o'clock on Monday, at which hour Mr. Hope took a position near the so-called Abbot's Chapel, and commenced his description of the buildings. His next station was at the great gatehouse, whence he proceeded in order to the church, the cloister, the chapter house, the fraters, kitchens, and other buildings round the cloister, the Abbot's lodgings, and the firmary or residence of the old and infirm monks. Mr. Hope explained in his usual lucid manner the uses of the various parts of the great building, and the excavations which had been made by the Society under his superintendence in anticipation of the meeting: he also earnestly advocated further excavations. He concluded his remarks in the extremely beautiful chapel of the firmary, which some would not believe was such, but for absolute proof he pointed out the credence table with a piscina on each side. In the chapel was shown a huge earthen crook—found in the recent excavations in the presbytery and containing human remains,—also the effigies of a pair of knights, probably local work, and unique in the disposition of the body and in the cylindrical helmet. Another figure was that of a Cistercian deacon, clad in the alb with girdle, and wearing the stole crosswise, and a book in the right hand. This was absolutely unique. In a box were two figures, a knight of the 14th century in full armour, and his lady. Mr. Hope's allocation of some of the buildings differs considerably from that given in the existing guide books, but will, when published, probably have the support of all experts in the "Cistercian Rule." On the conclusion of Mr. Hope's address, which was listened for over two hours by a delighted audience, Chancellor Ferguson observed that at some future time the Society would like to excavate more fully, and he was sure Mr. Hope would then be able to give them much more valuable information. The cost of additional excavations would be about £200, and the Council of the Society would be prepared to assist with £50, he would give £5, and Mr. Victor Cavendish, M.P., would be willing to assist, and perhaps the necessary funds would be obtainable before next spring. On behalf of the Society he begged to thank Mr. Hope for his address, and for all the trouble he had taken.

After tea at the hotel the party were conveyed by special train to Piel Pier, and thence by a number of yachts across to the island to viewthe castle. Mr. St. John Hope again proved a learned cicerone to the party.

Piel Castle or Pile of Fouldry.

The Pile of Fouldry he said, had perished to a great extent by the washing of the sea, but it was, no doubt, an Edwardian castle of the concentric type. It had a curtain wall of which parts are still existing, then an inner court with the remains

remains of a chapel. The entrance must have been on the part which has been swept away by the sea, but the inner entrance to the second court was put at the opposite side. This latter entrance was defended by a drawbridge worked on a pivot and falling on the stone pier opposite, and also by a portcullis. The castle agreed in all respects with its date, 1327, as given by Camden, and was of one date. Passing the barbican the keep was divided longitudinally into three parts, a cellar, a first floor with unusually large windows, which quite destroyed the strength of the place once an invader had got past the portcullis, and a second floor. On the first floor was a fine 14th century fireplace. The floors were of wood. Curiously the cellars had no entrance except from the second floor. There were no signs of great comfort; in fact, said Mr. Hope, it was one of the most barracky castles he had ever seen. On the other side, nearest the sea, a similar set of rooms has been almost washed away. In the middle was a long narrow room, probably for stores.

The annual dinner took place in the evening, the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson presiding. After dinner the following new members were elected, viz.: Mr. Victor Cavendish, M.P., Holker Hall, Cartmel; Mrs. Woodburne, Thurstonville, Greenodd, Ulverston; Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, 12, Harrison Street, Barrow-in-Furness; Mr. T. S. Ritson, Ridgemount, Maryport; Mr. Theobald Fitzwalter Butler, Infield, Barrow; Mr. George Patrickson, Scales, Ulverston; Mr. Charles Walter Dean, Beech Bank, Ulverston; Mr. George Suart, Station Road, Workington; Mr. Batie Towers, Peter Street, Workington; Mr. Arthur Hawcridge, Superintendent of Schools, Barrow; Mr. Edward S. M. Perowne, 50, Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.; Miss E. G. Holt, Sudley, Mossley Hill, Liverpool; Mr. E. Wadham, Millwood, Barrow; Mr. F. J. Ramsden, Abbotswood, Barrow; Mr. Henry Clough, Stanwix, Carlisle; and Mr. Ferdinand Hudleston, Hutton John, Penrith.

A letter from Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., one of the secretaries of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, asking for the co-operation of this Society in a pilgrimage along the Roman Wall in 1896, was read and referred to the following committee:—The President; Mr. T. H. Hodgson, Newby Grange; and the Rev. A. Wright, with power to add to their number.

Reports on excavations at Bleatarn, Appletree, and Lanercost were submitted, and Mr. W. G. Collingwood, M.A., proceeded to read an interesting paper, entitled "MS. (XVII Century) Epistles of Early Friends." The next two items on the agenda were papers by Dr. Haswell. Unfortunately Dr. Haswell was unable to be present, and one of his papers on "The Heraldry in Hornby Hall" was read by Mr. T. Wilson, Hon. Sec. The other papers were taken as read, and the proceedings terminated.

The

The attendance on the second day of the meeting was not quite so large, and owing to the excessive heat a portion of the programme was omitted. Stainton Old Hall was first visited and the many curiosities there carefully inspected, as was also the cockpit on the common. At Hawkfield, where a halt was made, a fine font is—sad to say—doing duty as a flower vase, while some fragments of window tracery are built up into a very queer composition, which pretends to be a church window. Urswick Stone Walls and Pennington Castlehill were visited and described by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. Lunch came off at Dalton, after which the Church and Castle were visited, and a brief glance was given at St. Helen's Church *en route* to the Abbey, where the meeting terminated.

ART. VI.—*MS. (XVII century) Epistles of Early Friends.* By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A.

Read at Furness Abbey Hotel, Sept. 23rd, 1895.

GEORGE FOX and his disciples, over two centuries ago, used, like the apostles of the primitive church, to write Epistles; which their co-religionists valued as inspired, and circulated from meeting to meeting in manuscript. Before Quakerism was twenty years old, collections of these Epistles began to be made. One, perhaps the first, certainly among the first, was that of JOHN SPOORE, a Somersetshire schoolmaster; he fair-copied a number of them, and formed as it were a supplementary Bible for the nascent church. In 1675 he handed over his collection to his pupil JOHN WHITING, who continued it, and following in his master's steps became the chief collector of Quaker literature,—his *Catalogue of Friends' Books*, 1708, being the standard bibliography until the appearance of Joseph Smith's *Descriptive Catalogue* in 1867.

JOHN SPOORE'S book, continued by JOHN WHITING,—The Epistles of the first Evangelists and Martyrs of the new Gospel,—was lost, and many of its pieces, so far as I can learn, were never printed. It was found some time ago in Jersey by Mr. Hugh Anderson, who kindly sent it to me: but since its interest nowadays is chiefly antiquarian, I have placed it in the Bibliotheca Jacksoniana as a contemporary record of some remarkable north countrymen in the XVII century.

It is a volume of 241 pages in antique court-calligraphy, containing, among others, letters signed by GEORGE FOX and MARGARET FELL of Swarthmoor; also by men about whom I need say nothing, as their lives are given in

Chancellor

Chancellor Ferguson's *Early Cumberland and Westmorland Friends*: namely, JOHN AUDLAND of Kendal, EDWARD BURROUGH of Underbarrow, GEORGE WHITEHEAD of Orton, and JOHN CAMM of Camsgill, who here writes "For freinds about Oulston (Ulverston), Kendelshire, Bristoll, and elsewhere." It contains also materials,—otherwise, I believe, unknown,—for records of two Furness men, who do not come into the scope of the Chancellor's work, and yet deserve a niche among the worthies of our district.

THOMAS SALTHOUSE, born, Smith says, about 1630, at Drugglibeck, Lancashire (Dragley Beck near Ulverston), here is represented by "An epistle to friends in ye north country . . . . in their meetings at Swarthmore and elsewhere in Lancashire, Westmoreland and Cumberland," dated from "Ivelchester Goale, 12-6mo.-1657." Set free from prison he writes from Reading and "Kendalshire" in 1658, and from Scalehouse near Skipton in 1659: but we find him back in the same gaol in 1660, spending his Christmas-day, or as he dates it "25-12 mo.-1660," in writing consolation to his fellow sufferers "in every desert, den, & cabbin to wch many of you are by constraint confined for yor obedience to ye command of Christ." He tells how "my dear Brother J. S[taffe] & I have been under Restraint near two months at this place, in wch time ye number of prisoners have Increased insomuch y^t we are near two hundred freinds in prison in this place." One is glad to find by Smith's brief record that the writer of these cheery and kindly letters survived this imprisonment by some thirty years, dying in 1690.

His friend JOHN STAFFE (not mentioned in Smith, nor in Tuke's *Biographical Notices*, 1815), seems to have been a comrade also of John Spoore, the beginner of this collection of letters. We find him writing "To the generall assembley & church of ye first Borne wth in Westmoreland & Comberland," 14-3 mo.-1658; and "To all

all ye called of ye Lord in and about Hutton, Preston, Underbarrow, Kendall, Grarigg, & Sedber," and he dates another letter "Cumberland, 12-8 mo.-1659." So that, if not a native, he was for some time a resident in our district.

The other Furness worthy is WILLIAM CATON, who was educated along with young Fell at Swarthmoor, and at the age of 17 or 18 was converted by George Fox. Before he was twenty he had travelled on foot throughout England and Scotland as an evangelist, had preached at Calais with a Scotch nobleman to interpret, and at Flushing and Amsterdam, the first Quaker to set foot in Holland. The rest of his short life, some nine years more, was spent in journeyings, and imprisonments, and perils by land and sea, for he went frequently to the Continent,—indeed he ultimately married a Dutch girl, Annekin Dirricks of Amsterdam (see Tuke's *Biographical Notices*). From him we have a report of adventures at Zutphen, a town whose name reminds us of another good Englishman, traditionally connected with Furness, as a visitor to Coniston Hall,—I mean Sir Philip Sidney. This letter gives an insight into the Quakers' methods of missionary work,—that is to say, in spite of misrepresentations, *modern* missionary work in its first beginnings: and William Caton's phrasing (*e.g.* "boulted the doore of us") and pronunciation (*e.g.* "Lowes" for "laws"), curiously recall, to any who have heard them, those country preachers who, though not of the 'Society,' are the true spiritual descendants of the fiery-hearted Quaker apostles. He writes (and Whiting's copy bears the stamp of editorial exactitude):—

"Amsterdam in Holand the 3 day 5th moneth (1657).

" . . . My Deare Brother William Ames and I have bine through some of ye prinsaple Citties in Gilderland: and a great sound is gone through ye Country: but our moueings was especially to Zutphen; A Citty out of wch William Ames had bine Banished; not w^th

wth standing for ye defence of ye truth wee were willing to hazard our lives in ye behalfe of it wch was much scandellised and reproched by ye people called Baptists especially who are in these countreyes generally great opposites: so into ye Citty we passed to their meettings: and when wee should have gone in: they boulted the doores of us: and would not admitt us: and William being well knowne (haueing bine three dayes to geather before ye magistrats when hee was Bannished) the rude multitude presently gathered about us: and to auoyd ye accasion of a tumulte: wee wth drew out of ye streats to ye walles of ye Citty unto wch many people followed us: And Docters wth other great men came to us some to trap and insnare us in our words and others to see some strang thing: but in ye wisdom of God we were preserued: and their expectation was frustrated: for as we were allowed of God soe we spake: not wth enticeing words of mans wisedome (and therefore could not they insnare and trap us: in their wisedom) for by ye liueing power of God in wch we spoke: the wicked spirits in ye Auditors were Chayned downe to admiration that so they could not accomplish their mischiefous designs: and after we were Cleare: we passed to our lodgeing (wch was out of ye Citty) haueing many stones throwne at us: but little or no harme we received; praised bee the Lord. And in ye after noone there came not a few to us: that soe our seruice was very great that day: for seuerall hundreds heard us with diligence and many bookes we dispersed amongst them in their owne language and seuerall there was that receiued good satisfaction: and ye liueing truth of our God was freely held forth to them: and by that dayes seruice much cleared and aduansed: Now a great sound rings through ye country: And many books haue we gotten lately translated and printed: the perusing of wch doth a little Quallifie ye spirits of some: who begines to intrude by way of query: A little ffarther into things than heretofore they haue done: And about ye place aforesaid Williams Ames haue thoughts of staying: But ye magistrates sent an officer to Charge ye people to keep us noe longer: for they seemed to be no little offended: that William should presume to come againe into their liberty: after hee had bine by them bannished: moreouer they threatned: that any baptists came at us: they should be serued in like manner: wch thretnings with that wch they haue done already: doth kepe ye people in much slauery and fearfulness: that they dare not appear scarce so much as to Vindicate that wch they are Convinced off: the Magistrates opposission and Cruell threatnings seems to be a great hindrance to ye truth at present: for in this country here is scarce a Towne: but it hath Lowes and statuts in its selfe: and so by its powr may proceed against

against those who are judged to be offendors: if it bee to put them to death; and so each towne seekes to defend it selfe by banishing out of its libertyes those that are against its costomes: and thus for ye present many wth ye powers of ye earth: stands up against ye truth: being thus farr conuinced that wee come to take peace from ye earth: And to distroy their costomes: yea in a word their Diana: And therefore with one consent doth ye craftes men combine to gether to hale us before their Judgment seates: yea and all formes as one: seekes our excilement out of their costes . . . . ffarewell:—

"Your deare Brother and member
of ye same Body with you:—

William Caton."

ART. VII.—*Notes on Local Heraldry.* By J. F. HASWELL, M.D.

Read at Furness Abbey Hotel, Sept. 23rd, 1895.

PART I.—HORNBY HALL.

THE Heraldry at Hornby Hall has, I fancy, never been investigated by this Society, and, although Dr. Taylor describes the heraldic glass and the carved oak shield in the drawing room, still the armorial bearings above the outer door of the porch are only very vaguely given in his book.

The Birkbecks obtained possession of this intereresting hall in the sixth year of Edward VIth reign by exchange with Henry Earl of Cumberland, the latter reserving a rent of £6, and their arms appear on the glass in the hall. The well-known fess and chequy coat of the Cliffords needs no description. The Birkbeck arms are given by Dugdale as "argent, a fess chequy or and sable, between three lions' heads erased gules." Dr. Taylor gives the charge as bears' heads, and they certainly look like this, but the fess is compony not chequy. Above the fireplace in tke drawing-room, as a centre piece to the beautiful oak carving, the same arms are repeated with helmet and mantlings—unfortunately the crest is gone, but it is said to have been a nutbranch vert, fructed or, and a leaf remaining hanging over the helmet seems to show that this was the crest used here. The shield was evidently made with the intention of impaling another coat as the sinister side is blank: which leads me to conjecture that the Birkbeck of that day intended to marry, but that his good resolve never came to anything. The family seems to have fallen on evil times, perhaps owing to the troubles of the wars of Cromwell: at any rate

rate they sold the estate to Thos. Dalston of Gray's Inn, second son of John Dalston of Acornbank. I cannot find the date of the sale, but it must have been some few years before 1712, when a bill was filed in chancery by Thomas, Earl of Thanet, against Mr. Dalston the owner of Hornby estate for the non-payment of the rent of £6. This Thomas Dalston must have inserted his armorial bearings above the door of the porch, the rest of the building being of a much earlier date; unfortunately the stone is of a soft and crumbling nature and has greatly weathered making many of the shields undecipherable. There originally was a central shield with the usual helmet, crest and mantlings, below a motto on a scroll and three smaller shields on each side, but the hand of time, helped I think by the hand of man, has obliterated the scroll, three of the smaller shields, and part of the central one; of the crest only the ducal crown remains.

The large shield is quarterly—

1. Dalston of Acornbank, arg. a chevron engrailed between three daws' heads erased sable.
2. I fancy is Sandford, per chevron sa. and ermine, in chief two boars' heads couped or.

but I cannot trace any alliance in the pedigree.

3 and 4 are hopelessly erased, but they would probably be Fallowfield and Kirkbride or Carlisle.

Of the six smaller shields three are gone, the remaining ones are :—Dalston impaling Lowther; Dalston impaling, I think, Highmoor of Armathwaite, whose arms are arg. a cross-bow in pale reversed between three moor cocks sable, and Dalston impaling a coat which is probably Birkbeck. No doubt Thomas Dalston intended to make Hornby the home for his family as it would be near to his brothers at Acornbank and Great Salkeld, but the fates were unkind and by the death of his wife at the early age of 26 years, and his three children in infancy, he was left alone: on the monument in Penrith Parish Church he breathes

breathes his devotion and bewails his loss in eloquent language. He left the estate to his brothers Charles and William in succession and then to their children, but it seems to have soon after gone to the Acornbank stock, and finally was sold to the Lowthers.

PART II.—ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, PENRITH.

I do not know that the interesting heraldry in the Parish Church of St. Andrews, at Penrith, has ever been described in detail, certainly the local histories do not give anything more than a meagre account stating the inscriptions and casually mentioning that there are some heraldic devices. In the vestry, removed, as Nicolson and Burn say, from "the wall of the old church, on the right hand coming in at the south door," are four freestone tablets, 33 inches square, all much of the same date,—two relating to the Moresby family, one to the Pickerings, and one to Richard Coldall. The first, to the memory of Christopher Moresby, Kt., with date 1499, shows the Moresby coat alone, (sable) a cross couped (argent) in the first quarter a cinquefoil (of the last). The second, to his son Christopher and his wife Elizabeth, carries a quarterly shield. In the first quarter, which is subdivided into two, are the Moresby arms as above, and three water-bougets 2 and 1. This latter, I conjecture, may be Roos of Kendal, although there is no evidence of an alliance, except the fact that Hugh de Moresby, 49 Ed. iii, held the manor of Hutton Roof which was part of the Barony of Kendal (Denton). In that case the arms would be gules three water-bougets sable. The second quarter is a lion rampant, the alliance I cannot make out; it may be Asby as some of the Ashby families wear a lion rampant, and Moresby should quarter the Asby arms. The caud is inflexed, but the same remark applies to all the lions on these shields. The third quarter is (gules) a lion rampant (argent) depressed by a bendlet (azure) for Tilliol,

Tilliol, showing the great match between Christopher (or James) Moresby and the co-heiress of the Tilliols in the fifteenth century. The fourth quarter, per fess (gules and argent) six martlets (counter changed) three and three, with a label of three points, is Fenwick for Christopher Moresby's own wife Elizabeth Fenwick, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Fenwick, of Fenwick.

The third tablet is to the memory of Sir Christopher Pickering who, as the inscription says, died 1516, not 1512, as Nicolson and Burn state. It has a quarterly shield with secondary quarterings :—

1 and 4 grand quarters : (ermine) a lion rampant (azure) crowned (or), for Pickering.

2nd grand quarter contains the Moresby quarterings :—

1. Moresby.
2. Fenwick. The label has disappeared.
3. Quarterly.
   1 and 4. Tilliol.
   2 and 3. . . . a cross moline . . . an alliance of the Tilliols (?)
4. A lion rampant for Asby (?)

3rd grand quarter : (argent) three chaplets (gules), for Lassels of Ascrigg whose heiress Margaret was married to James Pickering, father of Christopher.

Curiously there is no division line between the first and third quarters. The reason why these Moresbys should have been buried at Penrith is quite unknown to me, as no trace of their connection with the parish can be found.

The same series of quarterings are found on a shield over the door at Crosby Ravensworth Hall and given in a note by Mr. William Jackson in Dr. Taylor's book on the Manorial Halls of these two counties. The three chaplets however he gives doubtfully as Greystoke (Grymethorpe), whereas they must be Lassels. The cross moline is given as Vesci, but Vesci carried a plain cross according to Nicholas Roll, and I think from the position

position of the quartering on the Pickering monument it must be an alliance of the Tilliols.

IV. The tablet to the memory of Richard Coldall is roughly executed: it has two shields; the left one is blank; the right shows a chevron between three cows' heads affronteé (only the outline of these has been carved) impaling a curious charge whose like I have not previously come across, but which Chancellor Ferguson says is an orle reversed. I imagine both these devices should be put in the category of the "Heraldry of the Cumberland Stateman," concerning which an interesting paper was recently given in these Transactions by our President. *

V. There is also a beautiful marble monument to Jane (a Wharton) wife of Thomas Dalston, dated 1678. It is blazoned with the arms of the Acornbank family, argent, a chevron engrailed between three daws' heads erased sable, a cinquefoil for difference—impaling sable a maunch argent, for Wharton.

VI. A brass to the memory of Dorothy Sisson of Penrith, and wife to Henry Blencow, has the date 1707. It shows the two armorial bearings of Blencow, (gules) a quarter (argent), and (azure) on a bend (argent) three chaplets (gules) impaling three lions rampant, two and one, for Sisson presumably. I have not been able to find mention of the Sisson coat in any of the heraldic books. In this connection I may mention that the old Blencow coat on this monument and the shield at Blencow Hall is certainly a quarter and not a canton.

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* NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The first of these coats is tricked among the Arms of Cumberland Gentry in Harleian MS., No. 1536, as "Cowdnell." See *The Visitation of Cumberland*, 1615," published by Harleian Society.

ART. VIII.—*On the proposed Ethnographical Survey.* BY HENRY BARNES, M.D., F.R.S.E.

Read at Carlisle, August 8th, 1895.

AT the last meeting of the Council of this Society the proposed Ethnographical Survey was under consideration, and being heartily approved, a representative committee was appointed to carry out the work. As a preliminary step it was thought desirable that the subject should be brought before the first general meeting of the members so that they might be fully informed of the objects of the proposed enquiry and of the manner in which it is intended to carry it out. In some parts of the United Kingdom much progress has already been made, but in Cumberland and Westmorland hardly anything has as yet been done.

The credit of the proposal belongs to the British Association for the Advancement of Science. At the Edinburgh meeting of this Society, held in August, 1892, a paper was read by Mr. Brabrook, F.S.A., on the "Organisation of Local Anthropological Research," and as a result of that meeting a committee was formed which is now organising the work in various parts of the country. The committee consists of members of the Association, and of others who are not members but who act with the committee and have been appointed to do so, as delegates of such societies as the Folk Lore Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Anthropological Institute, the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Statistical Society, the Cambrian Archæological Association, &c.

The committee propose to record for certain typical villages, parishes, or places, and their vicinity :—

1. Physical types of the inhabitants.

2. Current

2. Current traditions and beliefs.
3. Peculiarities of dialect.
4. Monuments and other remains of ancient culture.
5. Historical evidence as to continuity of race.

It is obvious that the first step in such an investigation is to form a list of such places as appear especially to deserve ethnographic study: the places which appear to the committee as most suitable for entry on the list are such as contain not less than 100 adults the large majority of whose forefathers have lived there so far back as can be traced and of whom the necessary physical measurements can be obtained. The learned president of this Society, Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., has taken great interest in this preliminary part of the work, and with his help and that of some other members, a list of places in Cumberland and Westmorland has been scheduled by the central committee. This list is not by any means complete, but the mere mention of the names of places in Cumberland and Westmorland which have been suggested by Chancellor Ferguson, Canon Matthews, Mr. William Wilson, Mr. Jared Turnbull, the Rev. J. Wharton, and myself, will show that no light task is before the committee and several months must elapse before it is completed. In Cumberland the list includes Keswick, Penrith, Cockermouth, Hesket New Market, Aspatria, Dalston, Great Orton, Allonby, Bromfield, Wasdale, Gosforth, Eskdale, Brampton, Lanercost, Ivegill, Caldbeck, and Maughanby. In Westmorland the places already scheduled are Appleby, Ravenstonedale, Asby, Orton, Swaledale, Troutbeck, Kentmere, Ambleside, and Lakeland generally. In a report presented to section H. of the British Association in 1893 some observations occur relating to some of the above named places, and a more complete and comprehensive study of them will be of great value.

The Society of Antiquaries has commenced, and in several

several counties has completed, an Archæological Survey in which the monuments of antiquity are recorded on a uniform system; the Folk Lore Society has commenced, in several counties, the systematic collection of records of customs, traditions, and beliefs; and the late Anthropometric Committee of the British Association made numerous observations on the physical characters of the inhabitants in some parts of the United Kingdom, but all this work must remain incomplete and its teaching unavailable as long as the results of it are not brought together. If these several branches of research are pursued simultaneously under similar conditions, and the results brought into apposition, we may find some instructive correlations, or if we do not find them, it will be instructive to find that they do not exist. The purpose of the enquiry is wholly one of research. It is not the establishment of any preconceived views or the support of any existing theories, but a thorough investigation into the natural history of man as differentiated by such racial characters of all kinds as survive in various parts of the country. It is evident that in an undertaking of this kind much of the evidence upon which we can rely is rapidly slipping from our grasp. The various forces which impel the country folk towards our great towns and the rapid means of transit from place to place, of which even the poorest are able to avail themselves, are rapidly effacing local peculiarities, and the races of which our population are composed are yearly getting more mixed. The work therefore should be pushed forward. In a few years more it will be impossible. The opportunity will have passed. Notwithstanding the rapid changes which have taken place in all parts of the country during the last fifty years, a brief consideration of the places in Cumberland and Westmorland which have been selected by the central committee for investigation shows that much valuable material yet remains, and in order that there may be no

no overlapping of work it is desirable that those members who desire to assist in the survey should place themselves in communication with the sub-committee. Forms of schedules relating to each head of the enquiry have been prepared and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Ethnographical Survey Committee, Burlington House, London, W. It is desirable that the schedule relating to the physical types of the inhabitants should be supplemented by photographic portraits of the person measured, as facial characteristics are so readily and conveniently recorded in this way. There are now so many amateurs in the art of photography that it is hoped the desired materials may be abundantly supplied. At least twelve more or less beardless male adults and twelve female adults should be photographed in each district. It is recommended that the adults examined should be between the ages of 20 and 50, or still better between 25 and 45 years. They should not be picked out for their size or beauty, but taken indiscriminately with a view of getting a truly representative series of observation. In several counties the project of a photographic survey has been taken up by a combination of the local archæological and photographic societies. The idea was started in Birmingham. In Gloucestershire they are now arranging to have not merely the archæological, architectural, and natural peculiarities and beauties of the county photographed, but also typical natives in the manner required by the Ethnographic Survey.

Full directions are given in the schedules as to each section of the work and the various points which require attention and elucidation. When completed the different sections of each schedule will be collated by a special expert, and among the names of those who have agreed to do this part of the work appear those of Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., Professor Rhys, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, and Professor of Celtic in that University, Mr.

Mr. Brabrook, F.R.S., Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., and Professor Skeat. There can be no doubt that in the hands of such competent authorities, such local researches as may be undertaken will be fully digested. Let us hope that the work in Cumberland and Westmorland, for which this Society has made itself responsible, will reach a high standard of excellence and bear favourable comparison with that done in other parts of the United Kingdom.

ART. IX.—*The Roman Frontier System.* By H. F. PELHAM, M.A., F.S.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford.

Read at Lanercost, August 8th, 1895.

THE stone wall and earthworks which mark the northern frontier of the Roman province of Britain, form part of the great imperial frontier system by which the barbarians were separated and divided off from Rome and Roman territory. The imperial frontier lines with their chain of military posts can be traced along the course of the great rivers,—Rhine, Danube, and Euphrates, along the edge of the African and Syrian deserts, and, in a form most nearly approaching that of the British frontier, along the course of the German Pfahlgraben.

It is with the history and the leading features of this frontier system that I propose to deal; and first of all with its history. The system was in the main the work of one period. The Roman Republic can scarcely be said to have had any frontiers. It had certainly no system of frontier delimitation or defence. The Romans of the first century B.C., the sons and grandsons of the men who had conquered the civilised world, disdained to set any bounds to Roman dominion. The first suggestion that the Rhine should be the boundary of the empire of the Roman people came not from a Roman general or statesman, but from a German chief, Ariovistus, king of the Suevi.* So too it was a Parthian king, Phraates, who first proposed that the Euphrates should be the dividing line between the Republic of Rome and the kingdoms of the East.†

* Cæsar, Bell. Gall., iv., 16.
† Plutarch. Pompey, 33.

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But the reply of Rome was in each case a refusal to accept any limit to her career of conquest. Nor if the Republican government had wished to trace and guard the frontier lines of the empire would it have been easy for it to do so. The empire as yet was not so much a single state as a federation of states under the leadership of Rome, and as a rule its only frontiers were those of the allied states,—frontiers neither drawn by Rome nor defended by her. Even where the limits of a Roman province, that is of Roman territory, touched the confines of barbarism, these limits were very often left vague and ill-defined. There was a Roman "sphere of influence" to use a modern phrase, but this sphere Rome was in no hurry to limit, by too precise a definition.* We are told indeed that Scipio marked the bounds of the old province of Africa by a ditch,† traces of which existed in the time of Vespasian,‡ but this ditch, merely separated the Roman province from the allied state of Numidia, and was itself probably of Carthaginian origin.§ It must lastly be remembered that the Republican government had neither a permanent army, nor permanent camps, and that with its numerous and changing proconsuls, each independent of his colleagues and to a great extent of the authorities at home, no uniform or continuous frontier policy was possible.

The foundations of a frontier system were laid by Augustus. It was he who organised the Roman army as a standing force, who stationed the greater part of it in the frontier districts, and who first established permanent camps; and though in the earlier years of his reign the

* Such was the case with the northern frontier of the province of Macedonia, Cicero in Pison. 16, and with the western frontier of Hither Spain.

† Pliny, N. Hist 5. 25.

‡ A recently discovered inscription (L'Année Epigraphique (1895) No. 65), of Vespasian's reign refers to this ditch.

§ Müller. Fragm. Hist. Graec, 3, 622.

old

old ideas of universal empire found expression in literature,* and were possibly shared by himself, he left as a legacy to his successors the advice "to keep the bounds of the empire within fixed limits."†

But it was only the foundations that were laid by Augustus. At the close of his reign, in many parts of the empire, the districts organised as Roman provinces, and garrisoned by Roman troops, were separated from the "nations outside," "the peoples," to quote Seneca, "among whom our peace ceases," by a broad belt of native allied states,‡ and even where, as on the lower Rhine, a real Roman frontier line had been drawn; its intention was rather to set bounds to the Roman advance than to arrest invading barbarism.§

Augustus' immediate successors did little or nothing for the actual construction of the frontier system, but they undoubtedly paved the way for such an achievement by the gradual annexation of the frontier native states of Cappadocia, Pontus, Thrace, and Mauretania. Roman territory was thus carried up to the political limits of Roman authority.

The real authors of the frontier system were the Flavian and Antonine Emperors, and the period extending from the accession of Vespasian to the death of Marcus Aurelius, or roughly from 70 A.D. to 180 A.D., witnessed its complete organisation. The interest of these emperors in the matter was no doubt quickened by the growing anxiety, an anxiety unknown to the Augustan age, but perceptible in Tacitus, as to the increasing pressure from without

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* Horace, Od. 3, 3, 45.
† Tac. Ann. 1. 11.
‡ *e.g.*, in the east, where the native states of Pontus, Cappadocia, and Commagene lay between the most eastern Roman provinces and the Euphrates.
§ Tacitus. Hist. 4. 21, 23 explains the weakness of the camp at Vetera, by pointing out that Augustus never contemplated the possibility of its being attacked by the Germans.

upon

upon the empire.* At the same time it was only natural that emperors, the keynote of whose policy was the consolidation of the empire, and who gave it a single administrative system, a uniform franchise, and a uniform municipal law, should have given it also well-defined frontiers, and a comprehensive system of defence. It would be out of place here to describe in detail the accomplishment of the task, or to assign to each emperor his proper share of the work, but it is well for students of the British frontier to remember that the emperor with whose name the organisation of the imperial frontier system is most closely connected is Hadrian.

The real motive for his restless travelling, was not the curiosity of a connoisseur, but the resolution of a great ruler to set in order the defences of the empire. Each frontier was visited in turn, the military posts inspected, and the troops reviewed. Of one such visit, a memorial remains in the extant fragments of his speech to the army in Africa, which were found on the site of the central camp constructed by his orders for the famous Third Legion at Lambaesis.† We can read the words of commendation which he bestows on the legion for the skill shown in the construction of the camp, and for the high state of efficiency which had been maintained in spite of the fact that it had been rarely possible to drill the men together owing to the number always absent on detachment duty in the frontier posts. The auxiliary cohorts and squadrons are similarly praised for the manner in which they had performed their exercises, and exhorted to constant practice in the use of their arms. From quite another quarter of the empire comes a valuable supplement to these words of Hadrian himself.

* The difference of tone as between Horace and Tacitus is very marked and has often been noticed.
† Corp. Inscr. Lat. VIII. 2532.

Fortunately

Fortunately we still possess the report made to Hadrian by his legate Arrian, lieutenant governor of the north eastern frontier province of Cappadocia, on the stations and garrisons along the south-eastern coast of the Black Sea.* Arrian describes how he inspected the camps; he reports the replacement of earthern banks and wooden towers by solid masonry, and everywhere he put the garrisons through a variety of movements and exercises. If to these two direct testimonies we add the many other proofs which exist of Hadrian's activity on the frontiers, we shall be justified in regarding him as the man to whom the imperial frontier system mainly owed its marvellous completeness and uniformity.

We may then take this frontier system as the work of a single century, inspired by one policy and executed on a single plan; let us examine it more in detail.

The terms used to denote the frontiers were "limes" or its plural "limites," and it is worthy of notice that the use of these terms to designate the imperial frontiers, begins as we should expect, towards the close of the first century A.D. with Frontinus and with Tacitus. To the latter we owe in particular the phrase "limes imperii."†

This use of the term "limes" in the sense of a frontier or march flowed naturally from the original meaning of the word. "Limites" were properly the raised balks dividing the separate allotments in an area measured out and assigned according to strict Roman rules. Along the top of these balks ran paths or narrow roads. The "limes" was thus at once a boundary and a road, and in the literature of the Ciceronian and Augustan ages, it is popularly used in both senses.‡ But its meaning as a

* Arrian, Periplus Pont. Euxini.

† Frontinus. Strateg. 1, 3, 10, limitibus per cxx, M.P. actis. comp. 2, 11, 7. Tac. Germ. 29. limite acto, promotis præsidiis. Ib. Agric. 41 de limite imperii et ripa.

‡ Virg. Aen, 9, 323, lato te limite ducam. Horace Od. 2, 18, 25, ultra limites clientium salis avarus.

boundary

boundary gradually predominated, and it was in this sense that the term was applied to the imperial frontiers. Professor Mommsen has, however, ingeniously endeavoured to show * that these imperial "limites" remained true in their form to the original idea, and that each consisted of a strip of land with clearly marked bounds on both sides and with a road running along it. It is enough to say here that his application of this theory to the extant frontier lines in Britain and Germany does not appear to be successful. I cannot believe that our own stone wall and vallum represent the outer and inner edges of the British limes, and as to the road, the only certain Roman road running parallel with the frontier line is south of the vallum.† In the case of the Grahame's Dyke, and the Pfahlgraben, he has to confess that while an outer boundary can be found, no inner line of demarcation has yet been discovered. At the same time there is no doubt that "limes" like "march" was frequently used to include not only the frontier line with its defences, but the territory stretching along both sides of it.

The first step in the construction of a frontier must have been delimitation; where the line should be drawn and what course it should follow, were matters which a variety of considerations might decide. In some cases a river supplied an obvious and natural boundary; where no river existed, and an artificial line had to be traced, the surveyors were probably guided by existing territorial divisions or by the limits of Roman settlements, as was possibly the case in upper Germany, or as in Africa, by the limits of cultivable or habitable land, or finally by simple convenience.

We must assume further that the course of the frontier

* West Deutsche Zeitschrift.
† The "Stanegate."

line

line was marked in some visible way. Mommsen rightly urges that an underground concealed ditch, such as that recently found in Germany, must have been supplemented by some indications of its course above ground. The difficulty would plainly arise only where, to quote Spartianus,* the barbarians were separated not by rivers but only by limites. How it was solved is uncertain, possibly in some cases by boundary stones at short intervals, but very possibly also by a continuous bank and fosse †; and such may have been the nature of the limites which Hadrian rendered more difficult of passage by palisades.‡ It is dangerous to dogmatise about the British vallum, but Mr. Haverfield's suggestion that it represents such a line of delimitation, as distinct from the military line of defence is at least plausible.

Delimitation must have been accompanied, or very shortly followed by defence, sufficient at any rate to ensure that the frontier was respected, to check raids or smuggling, and to regulate the ordinary traffic. Obviously the line of defence would not always coincide exactly with the line of delimitation. It might be in advance of it, or just to the rear of it, or might cross and recross it. Its strength too would vary with circumstances.

But in all cases known to us, the line of defence along a Roman frontier was formed by a chain of military posts. The distances between the posts varies greatly, as does their relation to the frontier line, but the chain of posts is universal. The posts themselves are very uniform in type. Except along the lower Rhine, the Danube, and the upper Euphrates, the camps of the legions do not

* Vit. Hadriani, 12.

† Hyginus (ed. Lachmann), p. 192, multi perpetuos limites egerunt, sicut in veterum coloniarum finibus invenimus, frequentius in provinciis. It appears from the African inscription referred to above that in Vespasian's delimitation of the province of Africa, boundary stones were only used "qua fossa afuit" where there was no ditch.

‡ Vit. Hadr. 12.

form

form part of the chain, but are planted at some considerable distance to the rear. This is so in Britain, in Africa, and in Upper Germany. York, Chester, Lambessa, Mainz, and Strassbourg serve as supports to the frontier posts and are connected with them by roads. The posts which actually constituted the links in the chain of defence were generally known as "præsidia." But they could also be classified according to their size as "castella," "burgi," and "turres." These three grades of posts we in England have rechristened "stations," "milecastles," and "turrets," a difference of terminology which rather obscures the uniformity of the system. Everywhere the "burgi" and "turres" seem to have served as stations for signalling and observation, and are placed at intervals between the larger camps,—the "castella."*

In two well-known cases at least, the line of defence formed by the fortified posts was further strengthened by a connecting wall or earthern rampart. But such a continuous barrier as our British wall, or the German Pfahlgraben, was not an invariable element in the frontier system. It was clearly superfluous where a great river afforded security, as on the lower Rhine, the Danube, or the Euphrates, nor is there any evidence of its existence along the African frontier.

In several cases the chain of posts is not single, but double or even treble. It is so in Upper Germany,† along some sections of the African frontier,‡ and it must have been so in Britain, during the brief period between the erection and the abandonment of the "Vallum Pii."

* "Praetentura" and "clausura" are only found in late writers. Ammianus (14, 3), speaks of Mesopotamia as guarded "praetenturis et stationibus agrariis." Justinian (Cod. 1, 27), says of the African "limes" that its line was marked "clausuris et burgis." In the Housesteads inscription Corp. 7, 643, "praetentura" probably bears its earlier meaning of a part of a camp.

† The original line was marked by the Rhine, the second was that now known as the "Neckar Mümling Linie," the third that of the Pfahlgraben.

‡ Cagnat. L'Armée Romaine d'Afrique, gives a clear account of the three successive lines drawn along the south frontier.

In

In the three cases mentioned, in Upper Germany, Africa, and Britain, it seems almost certain that the doubling or trebling of the lines of defence was primarily due to the pushing forward of the frontier,* and to the fact that the earlier line or lines were still garrisoned, even after the construction of the new one. We are indebted to Frontinus† for a partial explanation, at any rate, of this policy. Among the devices of strategy, which he commends, is that by which a troublesome tribe was isolated and cut off, not only from the peaceful borders of a Roman province, but from the tribes in their rear, among whom they might have found shelter and assistance. In this way he says Domitian completely enclosed the marauding tribes of the Taunus, and cut them off from their powerful allies the Chatti. It was no doubt with the same object that in Africa, the mass of Mount Aures was girdled round with Roman garrisons, and the language of Pausanias, ‡ as to the vallum of Pius suggests that the intention here also was to isolate the turbulent tribes lying between this barrier and the wall from their northern kinsmen or allies.

An important feature in the frontier system was the treatment of the land lying immediately beyond the line of defence. Such land was cleared of its native population and treated as part of the frontier, or march. Tacitus§ mentiones such a belt of land along the further banks of the lower Rhine, and adds that it was reserved for the soldiery. Marcus Aurelius, after the Marcomannic war, cleared a strip, varying from four to eight miles in breadth, beyond the Danube. No barbarians might settle there, except at the places and on the days set apart for

* Zangemeister. Neue Heidelberg. Jabrbuch, 1895, while assigning the camps on the Neckar line and on the Pfahlgraben to the same date (Hadrian—Ant. Pius), holds that the Neckar line represents an earlier frontier.

† Strategem, 1, 3, 10, and 2, 11, 7.

‡ Pausan, 8, 43, ἀπετέμετο... τῶν Βριγάντων τὴν πολλήν.

§ Tac. Annals, 13, 54.

occasional

occasional markets on the riverside.* The outlying posts not unfrequently found beyond the frontier may in some cases have been intended to keep order in this cleared border-land. But these posts also served the purpose of guarding and keeping open the "lines of attack," the roads that is along which an expeditionary force would advance when sent to chastise a marauding tribe, or quell a disturbance. Both these purposes may have been served by such posts as those at Birrens, Bewcastle, and High Rochester.

But the Roman frontier or march in its widest sense, included, besides the cleared land in front, a certain area of territory in the rear. The two together constituted what in the fourth and fifth centuries was known as the "terra limitanea" or "agri limitanei."† Of these border-lands the emperor was lord. Here were the imperial "saltus" administered by his "procuratores," and cultivated by his coloni.‡ Portions of it were from time to time granted to veterans, others were assigned to the frontier soldiery, or in some cases to native tribesmen or to settlers from within the empire. It is probable however that in the second and third centuries, as in the fourth and fifth, the obligation to assist in the defence of the frontier was a condition of the tenure of such land.§

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* Dio. 71, 14, 16. Very similar regulations exist on our own Indian frontier.

† Cod Theod 7, 15, Cod. Just, 11, 59.

‡ The frequency with which imperial "saltus" occur in the frontier districts of Africa is noted by Cagnat. L'Armée Romaine d'Afrique. They are found also in the territory between the Rhine and the Pfahlgraben. One existed near Sumelocenna (Rotenburg), and extended up to and beyond the limes. A Greek inscription mentions an imperial procurator Χωρας Συμελοκεννησιας και υπερλιμιτανης (West D. Zeitschrift 1886. The date is Domitian—Trojan). The case quoted Digest 21, 2, 11, of a purchase of land beyond the Rhine, which was not completed because the emperor granted away the land to veterans, implies the ownership of Cæsar. The vendor can only have been a tenant.

§ For the later practice see Cod. Theod, 7, 15, Cod. Just, 11, 59, agros limitaneos quos ex prisca dispositione limitanei milites curare atque arare consueverant. Severus Alexander granted lands on the frontier under condition of military service, Vit. Alex, 58. The African inscriptions supply instances of frontier posts garrisoned by veterans, or natives (gentiles), who had the use of a certain area of ground near the burgus or turris.

In

In extent these frontier districts may well have varied greatly. Where, as on the Lower Rhine, civilisation developed, and self-governing municipalities sprang up, the "march land" must have shrunk in proportion. It is possible, on the other hand, that nearly all the district between the Upper Rhine and the Pfahlgraben was treated as frontier territory. A recent German writer is inclined to say the same of the southern half of Numidia,* and such was not improbably the condition of Roman Britain north of the Humber.

As regards the troops to whom the defence of the frontier was entrusted, a very few remarks must suffice. The force included in the first place a legion or legions, and from quite an early period in the history of the frontier system, each legion had its own permanent camp.† But in Hadrian's time the camp was not much more than the headquarters and depot of the legion, and a great part of the legionaries were constantly away, serving in detachments (vexillationes) up and down the frontier territory, making roads, constructing new and repairing old buildings, or employed on some special duty.‡ The regular garrisons of the frontier posts were, however, furnished not by the legionaries but by the auxiliary cohorts and squadron, and by the smaller bodies of auxiliaries styled "numeri."

A marked feature in the frontier force is its immobility, a feature which is clearly discernible long before the legislation of Diocletian and Constantine stereotyped the military, as it stereotpyed all other arrangements of the empire. It is most conspicuous in the case of the legions: of the Twelfth Legion at Chester, of the Sixth at York,

* Schulten, Hermes 29, pp. 481, 399.
† From the reign of Domitian onwards.
‡ Hadrian in his address to the Third Legion, speaks of the "numerous and widely distant posts" held by detachments of the legion, "tot et tam distentae stationes," Corp. Inscr. Lab. 8, 2532.

of

of the Fifteenth at Satala on the Euphrates, and above all of the Third Augustan Legion in Africa. The auxiliary corps were more easily moveable, and were in fact more frequently moved, not only from one frontier post to another, but from province to province. Yet, to take the case of Britain, we find that of the twenty-three corps recorded in the Notitia as stationed "per lineam valli," sixteen are known to have been in Britain before 124 A.D.

On some frontiers, notably on the African frontier, the permanent character of the stations even of the auxiliary troops, encouraged the growth near them of civil settlements, many of which attained gradually to the dignity of municipalities. But in the frontier districts of Britain, though traces of civil settlements are discoverable, they are comparatively small and unimportant, nor, with the single exception of that at York, do any of them seem to have obtained a municipal charter.

How the frontier force in Britain was recruited is a question which the meagreness of the evidence makes it difficult to answer. We cannot say how far the legions in Britain were recruited, as was largely the case on other frontiers during the second and third centuries, from the districts in which they were stationed, or by drafts from the neighbouring provinces of Gaul.* It is equally doubtful how long the auxiliary cohorts and squadrons continued to be composed of natives of the districts or provinces whose names they bore, or whether these territorial designations came to mean as little as those of English regiments meant till a few years ago. So far as the evidence goes, however, it would seem that in Britain the drafts of men from Belgic Gaul, Germany,

* Among the half-dozen or so legionaries whose origins are given on inscriptions, four are from Gaul.

and

and the Danube were as a rule distributed among the existing corps, and not organised as separate bodies.*

The frontier system which has been described above was considerably modified after the storms of the third century by Diocletian and Constantine. It may be of interest to point out how far the changes introduced by them affected so remote a corner of the empire as Britain.

In the fourth and fifth centuries the empire had still well defined frontiers—the "limites" as they were now officially styled, though in Upper Germany the "limes Transrhenanus," and in Britain the "Vallum Pii" had been abandoned. These "limites" were, moreover, still guarded by chains of fortified posts, most of which dated back to the second century. But the force which held these posts differed in several important respects from the frontier force of earlier times. The military system of the fourth century was based on a clear distinction between the field army, the "milites palatini," or "comitatenses," who in theory guarded the emperor's palace, or followed him to war, and the frontier army, the "milites limitanei." The latter were inferior in rank, in the priviliges which they enjoyed, and even in physique; they were as indissolubly bound to their frontier stations and to the frontier lands, as the "colonus" to the soil, many of them indeed being little better than armed peasants. They had, lastly, their separate military organisation under the "dukes" and "counts" of the frontiers. †

If we turn to the account of the military arrangements in Britain given in the Notitia Dignitatum, it seems clear that this new system was not so throughly carried out

* According to Dio. 71, 14 Marcus Aurelius sent 5500 Iazyges to serve in Britain. These conscripts must have been distributed among the existing corps in the island. We may suspect that some corps retained their original territorial character longer than others.

† Mommsen. Hermes, 24, pp. 195, 399, gives a clear summary of the post-Diocletian military system.

there

there, as it was elsewhere. We get, indeed, the fundamental distinction between the field army, and the frontier army. But the field army in Britain was comparatively a small one. It consisted of one legion, one corps of auxiliary infantry, and six of cavalry, and was throughout formed on the new lines—both the legion, a fragment of the old Second Legion, and the auxiliary corps, being of the new pattern. *

Very different was the case with the frontier army. It contained in all forty-six corps as against the eight of the field army, nine being in the south under the command of the "Count of the Saxon shore," and the rest in the north under the "Duke of Britain." The southern portion of the force had, judging from the names borne by most of the troops composing it, been organised in post-Diocletian times. † The northern portion, on the other hand, was clearly of far older standing. The corps of which it was composed, the names they bear, even the posts at which many of them were stationed, seem to have been the same in the fifth century that they were in the second.‡ The command-in-chief has passed, indeed, to new hands. The "dux Britanniarum" has replaced the "legatus," but the sixth legion is still at York, having escaped the fate which befell the second. Of the thirty-six auxiliary corps, twenty-one are styled in the old fashion, "alae" and "cohortes," the majority of them having been in Britain since the second century, and eleven are "numeri," of the kind common in the third century.§ The natural

* Not. Dignit. Occ. vii and xxix. the field army was immediately under the command of the "Comes Britanniae." It had no fixed stations.

† Not. Dig. Occ. 28. the only corps of old standing are the Second Augustan Legion, part of which had been transferred to the field army and which was now stationed at Richborough, and "cohors I Baetasiorum" which was in Britain early in the second century.

‡ Not. Dign. Occ. 40.

§ "Numerus," in the second and third centuries, denoted a detachment of non-Roman auxiliary troops. In the fourth and fifth centuries it was used indifferently of any corps, Roman or non-Roman. Mommsen, Hermes, 19.

inference

inference is that in North Britain the military organisations of the second century still survived, though with modifications, in the fifth.*

The area over which this frontier force was distributed extended from the line of the Wall southward to Doncaster on the east, and at least as far as Lancaster on the west. The larger corps, the cohorts and squadrons were stationed partly along the line of the Wall, partly along the scarcely less important frontier of the western coast. The smaller detachments of "pioneers" (exploratores), "guides" (directores), &c., were as a rule in the interior and along the line of the roads. No stations are mentioned north of the Wall.†

We must suppose that the greater part, if not all, of this area, was treated as "frontier land" "terra limitanea" according to the strict regulations of the fourth century, or in other words that it was Cæsar's land, reserved for the use of the frontier force, whether regulars or native tribesmen, such as the "gentiles" on the African frontier.‡

It may be remarked in conclusion that the new system probably impaired rather than increased the efficiency of the frontier troops. Our own experience in India has shown the danger of leaving even picked troops for too long a period at remote frontier stations. It is probable that the "milites limitanei" of the fourth and fifth centuries, confessedly the inferior branch of the army, many of them scarcely regular soldiers at all, and all fixed immovably upon the frontier soil, gradually degenerated, and proved more and more unequal to their appointed task, the "care and defence of the limes."

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* This seems a more probable explanation of the difference between the British sections (esp. chap. 40) of the Notitia and the rest, than the supposition that these sections are older in date.

† Blatum Bulgium, and Bremenium appear in the Itinerary but not in the Notitia.

‡ The smaller detachments of "guides" and "pioneers" may well have been native levies.

Plan showing the course of the Stone Wall, the Turf Wall, and the Vallum between Wall Bowers and Birdoswald; from the Ordnance Map, corrected from Survey by T. H. H., December, 1895.

Scale 6 inches = 1 mile.

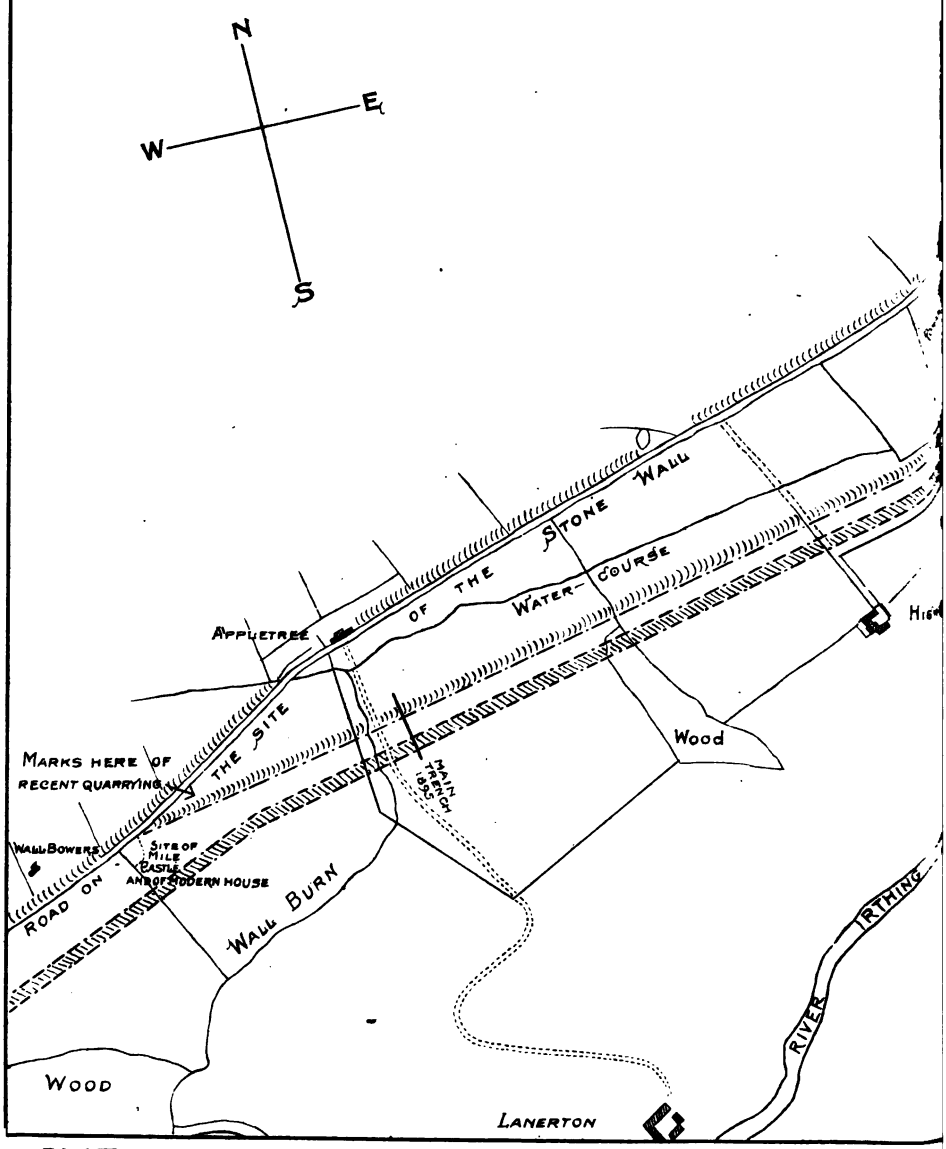
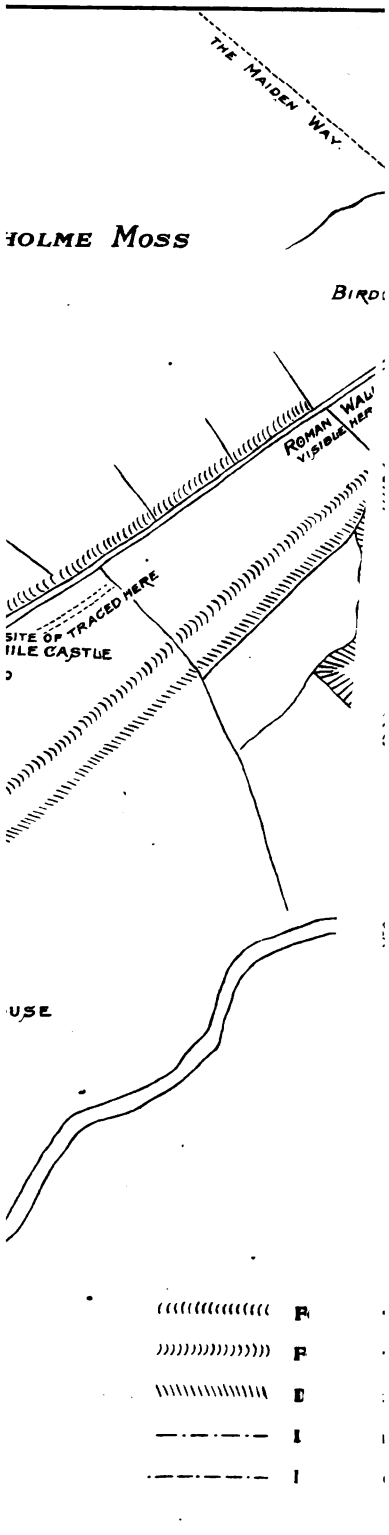


PLATE I.


THE MAIDEN WAY
HOLME MOSS
BIRD
ROMAN WALL VISIBLE HERE
SITE OF TRACED HERE
HILE CASTLE
USE

ART. X.—*Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee*, 1895. By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.*

THE excavations which were carried out during last August, under the auspices of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, had two main objects, the investigation of the earthworks at Appletree, and the completion of the work begun twelve months before in Bleatarn Park, both of which had been originally included in the programme of 1894, but the first been postponed through want of time. It may be convenient to summarise here the chief results attained in these two excavations.

1. The most striking results were attained at Appletree, near Birdoswald. Here the Vallum is in admirable preservation and a unique feature presents itself; a large ditch runs for more than a mile between the Wall and the Vallum. The examination of this ditch resulted in an astonishing discovery: a new wall was found. The ditch, it appeared, was the ditch in front of a wall built with regularly laid sods and in this point closely resembling the turf wall of Antonine which joins the Clyde and the Forth. It started, it seems, near Birdoswald and ran between Wall and Vallum for about a mile and a half till it joined the line of the Wall about Wallbowers. This is the only occasion when any rampart has been detected *per lineam valli*, save the wall of stone and the ramparts of loose earth which we call the Vallum: to these familiar works we must now add, at

* For the Report for 1894, see these *Transactions*, vol. xiii, p. 453.

least

least for 2,000 yards, a third, a turf wall. Further investigation alone can show whether this new-found wall exists elsewhere than at Appletree, and whether it once extended, like the Wall and the Vallum, from sea to sea. But opinions will not differ as to the importance of the discovery, which has introduced a new factor into the whole mural problem.

2. The sections dug through the Vallum at Bleatarn disappointed our expectations. Clear traces of quarrying were found, but no definite date could be assigned nor any argument deduced as to the age of the Vallum. A section carried through the large mound near Bleatarn farmhouse, was more productive: the evidence collected makes it highly probable that this mound is of recent erection. If this be so, all speculations as to its use as a Roman signal station must be abandoned.

As before, the excavations were greatly aided by the kindness of landowners and farmers, who gave all necessary permissions with great readiness. The Society is especially indebted to the Earl of Carlisle, for leave to dig at Appletree and Lanercost and for help in procuring skilled labour, to Mr. S. G. Saul, for leave to dig at Bleatarn, and to the late Mr. Wannop of Bleatarn, Mr. Sproat of Lanerton, and Mr. Blain of High House, the farmers on whose land excavations were made. The committee which initiated the excavations, consisted, as before, of Chancellor Ferguson, Mr. Hesketh Hodgson, and the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A. All the work done was closely supervised, and the sections were carefully drawn and surveyed by Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, to whose untiring efforts the Society is again deeply indebted. A statement of expenditure will be found at the end of the report.

During the summer of 1896 it is proposed to follow carefully the lines of the Roman roads along and near the Wall, and to search for further traces of the Appletree turf wall.

I. APPLETREE.

I. APPLETREE.

Appletree is a deserted farmhouse on the line of the Wall, a mile and a quarter west of the Roman fortress of Amboglanna (Birdoswald). The spot has often attracted notice, for near it, on land belonging to Lanerton and High House farms, the vallum is in astonishing preservation, while a ditch as large as that in front of the Wall, is interposed between the two works. This ditch diverges from Wallbowers, a quarter of a mile west of Appletree, and thence runs eastward almost exactly parallel to the vallum. (See Plate I.) For a mile its course is plain, but near Birdoswald both ditch and vallum grow faint: finally the ditch fades out, while the vallum has been carried away in a landslip. Both, if prolonged, would run into the western face of the Roman fortress, while the Wall comes up flush with its northern face. Nothing like this ditch has been noticed elsewhere *per lineam valli*, and its appearance at Appletree has caused much speculation. Our excavations were devoted to the examination (i) of this ditch, (ii) of the vallum (iii) of the mural road and two neighbouring mile-castles. The work was supervised by Prof. Pelham, M.A., F.S.A., Mr. R. P. L. Booker, M.A., F.S.A., and the present writer; valuable aid was given also by Mr. C. J. Bates, to whom our principal discovery was mainly due. Professor T. McKenny Hughes, F.S.A. also examined the remains and helped in determining the features of the turfwall.

(i) The excavations were commenced with a trench from the north of the ditch to the south of the vallum, at a point about 450 yards from the Wallbowers end of the ditch and immediately east of the roadway to Lanerton farmhouse. Here our ditch is 385 feet from the Wall and 120 feet from the north edge of the vallum. It proved to be roughly V shaped but the sides were steeper at the bottom than at the top, and the bottom itself was nearly 20 inches wide. Originally the whole work was probably

probably 10 feet deep and 32 or 33 feet wide at the top. The earth from it had been thrown out northwards: it formed a layer nearly 45 feet broad, under which the black line of the original surface was distinctly though intermittently visible. In this feature our ditch agrees with the fosse of the Wall, that of the Antonine Vallum and indeed most ditches in defensive works. On the south side of the ditch a very remarkable discovery was made. For nearly 30 feet from its southern lip, the subsoil was found to be overlaid by a black line 1-2 inches thick, most of which (18-20 feet) was again overlaid by alternate black and white lines (see Plates II and III). Parallel trenches revealed similar features more clearly; at 200 yards east and at the same distance west we found seven or eight rows of black lines distinctly marked in grey loam or clay, the whole being 12 feet in length and perhaps 2½ feet in height, though a single black line (as in the first trench) extended further on each side. The lines appear to represent a turf wall, built of regularly laid sods. The lines themselves consist of carbonaceous matter, which can hardly be anything else than decayed vegetation. The interspaces of white clay consist of the natural soil decomposed and discoloured by the overlying vegetable matter.* The whole strongly resembles the remains which the Glasgow Archæological Society found in the interior of the Antonine Vallum and took to represent the decayed vegetation of sods laid regularly one on the other to make a turf wall.† Our wall was probably 12 or 15 feet thick at the base, though fallen sods have extended the black line beyond this width: its height can

* Professor Green has supplied me with the following references respecting the bleaching of soils by decaying vegetable matter:—Sir A. Geikié, *Text Book of Geology*, 3rd ed., pp. 343, 472. T. A. Phillips, *Ore Deposits*, p. 14. Julien, *Proceed. Amer. Assocn.*, xxviii (1879) 340, 347, 348.

† The Glasgow Society's excavations were made in 1892-3, and visited by myself and other archæologists. A detailed report is in course of preparation.

hardly

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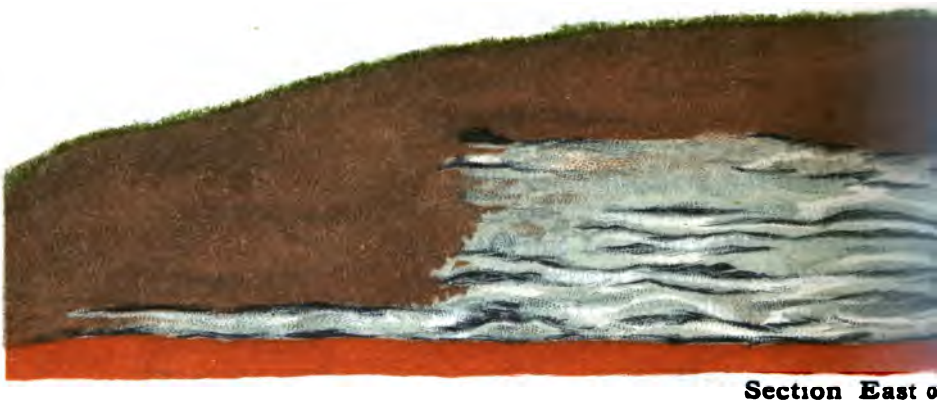
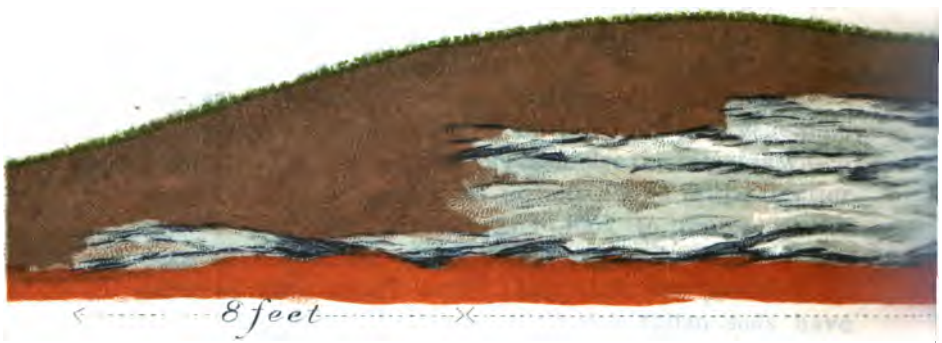


Section East o



Section in the

SKETCHES OF THE TURF WALL,
APPLETREE, GILSLAND.

PLATE III.

S

e main trench.

Vestern Field.

E. H., August, 1895.

hardly have exceeded 10-12 feet.* Like the Antonine Vallum it had a berm in front of it—probably 10 feet wide; unlike it, it had no stone foundation. The lowness of the remains and their disposal on each side of the wall suggest that it was purposely demolished. The sods (as Mr. Hodgson noticed) appeared to have been laid face downwards (as Roman writers prescribe), to have been cut with "featheredges" and to have been laid so as to break the joints, in each case, of the layer below. The wall was traced for about a mile. Near Wallbowers and its junction with the stone Wall, it had been destroyed by recent quarrying; near Birdoswald it was not distinguishable, but it probably once stretched the whole distance of a mile and a half. Its general course is parallel to the vallum rather than to the Wall.

(ii) South of the turf wall we found no trace of disturbed soil till our trench reached the vallum, of which we obtained a good normal section. The two principal mounds contain upcast from the central ditch, resting on a distinct though broken black line of original surface. The old surface line beneath the "marginal mound" south of the ditch is also plain but the mound itself was found to be much worn down. The only feature requiring explanation is the occurrence of large stones on the south side of the north mound: these may have rolled off the mound or may be the debris of a field-wall which seems once to have stood here.

(iii) The road was sought along the whole area under examination but was found only about half-a-mile from Birdoswald, close to a milecastle. Here it was traced across a field belonging to High House farm. It ran between the Wall and the ditch, about 100 feet from the

* The extreme slope at which a turf wall or revetment will stand is, according to modern works on fortifications, ¾, or three feet vertical for one horizontal, but a less steep slope is generally employed. Our turf wall may very well have had less steep sides, say ⅔ and a flat top perhaps four feet broad.

former

former, and was very much ruined. The best piece was 22 feet wide and built of cobbles and freestone fragments, based on the undisturbed clay subsoil: the kerbstones had been seemingly ploughed away. This road must somewhere cut the line of the ditch and turfwall: the point at which the two works would naturally meet has been disturbed by modern quarrying.

Two milecastles lay within the area of examination: both were trenched but were so ruined that elaborate search seemed useless. One, half-a-mile from Birdoswald on High House farm, yielded a fragment of "Samian" ware, a small stone chisel ? and some obviously Roman stones but no walls *in situ*. The other, near Wallbowers, was even less productive. A modern house occupied the site, according to local tradition, about a hundred years ago: we found stone *débris* of no special character and two or three bits of modern pottery.

It remains to consider the object and origin of the ditch and turf-wall. Some theories may be put aside at once. Hodgson suggested a drain for a bog: Maclauchlan, an original line for the Wall: Bruce, an additional defence against the south, but the discovery of the turf wall makes all these notions impossible. The idea that the works formed an additional defence against the north is not impossible, but there is no obvious reason for such additional defence at this point. A very different view is likely to attract more attention. Mr. Bates prophesied in print the finding of the turf-wall. In his "History of Northumberland," * published only a couple of weeks before we began our excavations at Appletree, he suggests (p. 28), that the Wall of Hadrian may have been built of sods and may have been replaced by the later stone wall, built on the exact site of the turf-wall

* Popular County Histories. The History of Northumberland. By Cadwallader J. Bates. London, Elliot Stock, 1895.

exoept

except at Appletree. Here, he said, "there are indications of the stone wall having for once swerved from the line of an earlier one of turves or palisades." This theory undoubtedly satisfies several conditions of the mural problem and it has the support of a fulfilled prophecy but it raises some dificulties and it can scarcely be discussed till one essential fact has been determined. At present the Appletree turf-wall is an exception: if it once reached from sea to sea, other traces of it must survive besides the 2,000 yards of it which have been just discovered. It is improbable that Appletree should be the one place where a later-built stone wall swerved from the line of a turf wall. Further discussion is undesirable for another reason. Mr. Bates has, at present, only stated his theory: he promises his full reasons later. Meanwhile, it is worth while to urge on all who have to do with the archæology of the Wall, the importance of searching for further traces of the turf-wall. When we have discovered these, we shall be able to consider whether Mr. Bates is to add to his two successes in prophesying and finding, the third success in interpreting.

II. BLEATARN.

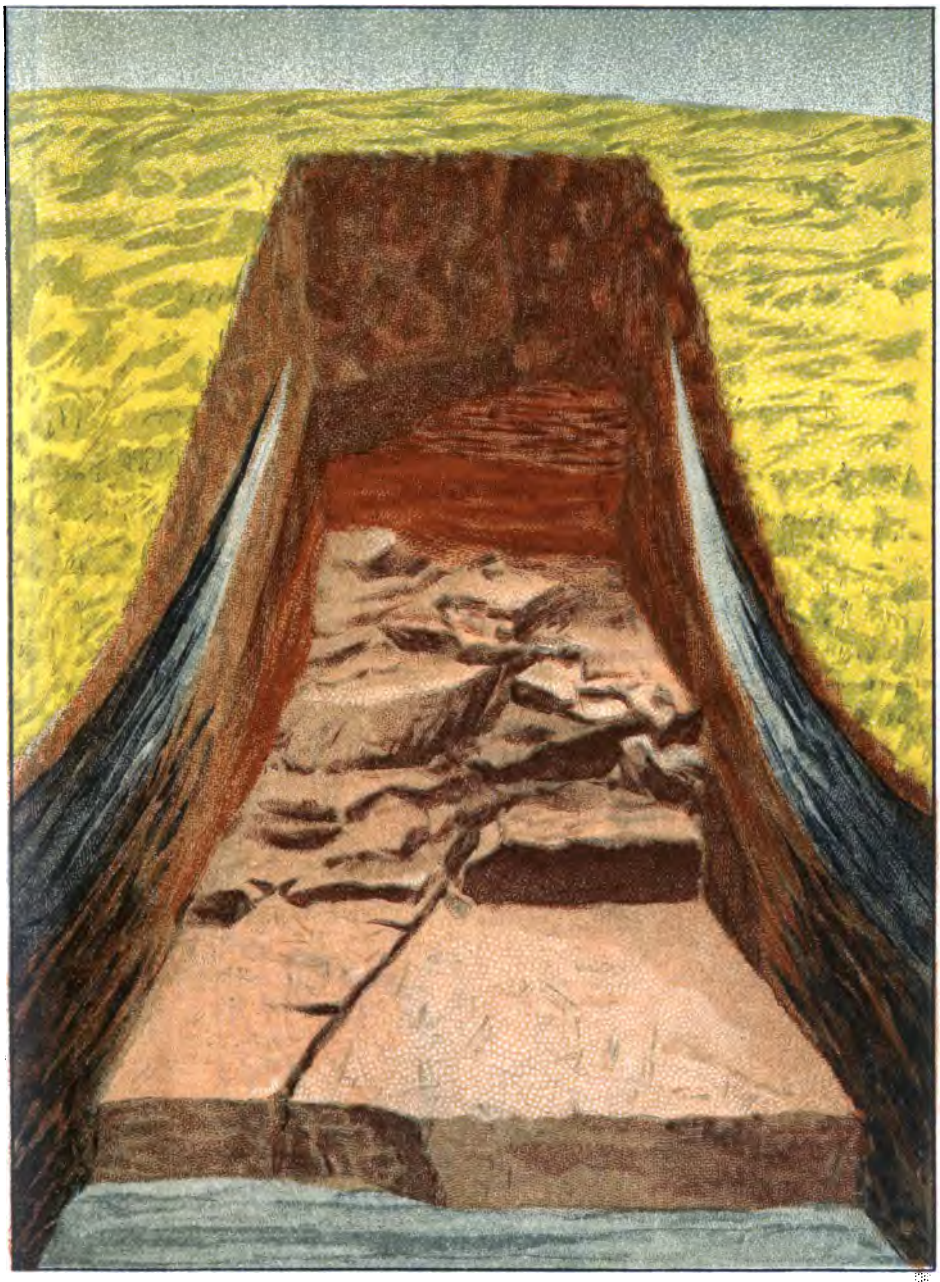
The excavations at Bleatarn consisted of (i) some trenches about 270 feet east of the Baron's Dyke, in connection with a deep cutting dug last year by the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., (ii) a small trench across the line of the Wall near the east end of the Park, and (iii) a cutting made in Bleatarn mound. The excavations were supervised by Mr. Hodgson and the present writer.

(i) One of the sections cut at Bleatarn in 1894 (*Report*, pp. 463-4) had suggested the conjecture that a quarry, possibly of Roman date, either underlay or interfered with the north mound of the Vallum and the conjecture seemed to be worth testing. Accordingly a part of last year's trench was re-opened, and three parallel ones were dug

dug a few feet to the west (see Plate IV.) The subsoil at the spot, according to the report of Mr. J. G. Goodchild, F.G.S., who examined the largest trench, consists of three layers, glacial in origin—on the top, glacial loam and red sand, below that a compact rubble of angular sandstone fragments, and at the bottom large blocks of the same red sandstone bedded in sand. The solid sandstone rock is perhaps not far below and either it or the large blocks above it have been quarried extensively in the northern, *i.e.*, the lower half of the field, where surface depressions show disturbance both north and south of the line of the Wall. The Vallum seems to have run along the edge of the quarried area, but its details are no longer discoverable. Its ditch, filled with peat and grey sand, descends with much abruptness into the subsoil described above, but its mounds have been ploughed down beyond recognition. A band of dark red sandy loam, with bits of "black line," overlies the subsoil for 30 feet north of the ditch and may belong to the northern mound, 39 feet * north of the scarp of the ditch the subsoil has been broken into in search for for stone, and a nearly level surface of rock was uncovered by us on which both Mr. D. Burns, C.E., F.G.S., and an experienced local quarryman confidently recognised pick-marks (see Plate V). The relation of this quarry to the Vallum cannot be fixed. The lie of the strata exhibited in the section proves that the Vallum has not been carried across it but rests on the undisturbed subsoil. On the other hand it is possible that it has been carried into the Vallum. The contoured plan made by Mr. Hodgson (see Plate VI.) shews that our pick-marks and a corresponding surface depression impinge on the line which we should expect the Vallum to take. The ruined state of the Vallum forbids precise conclusions, but there is some slight reason to think that its northern

* 49 feet from the axis of the ditch.

earthworks

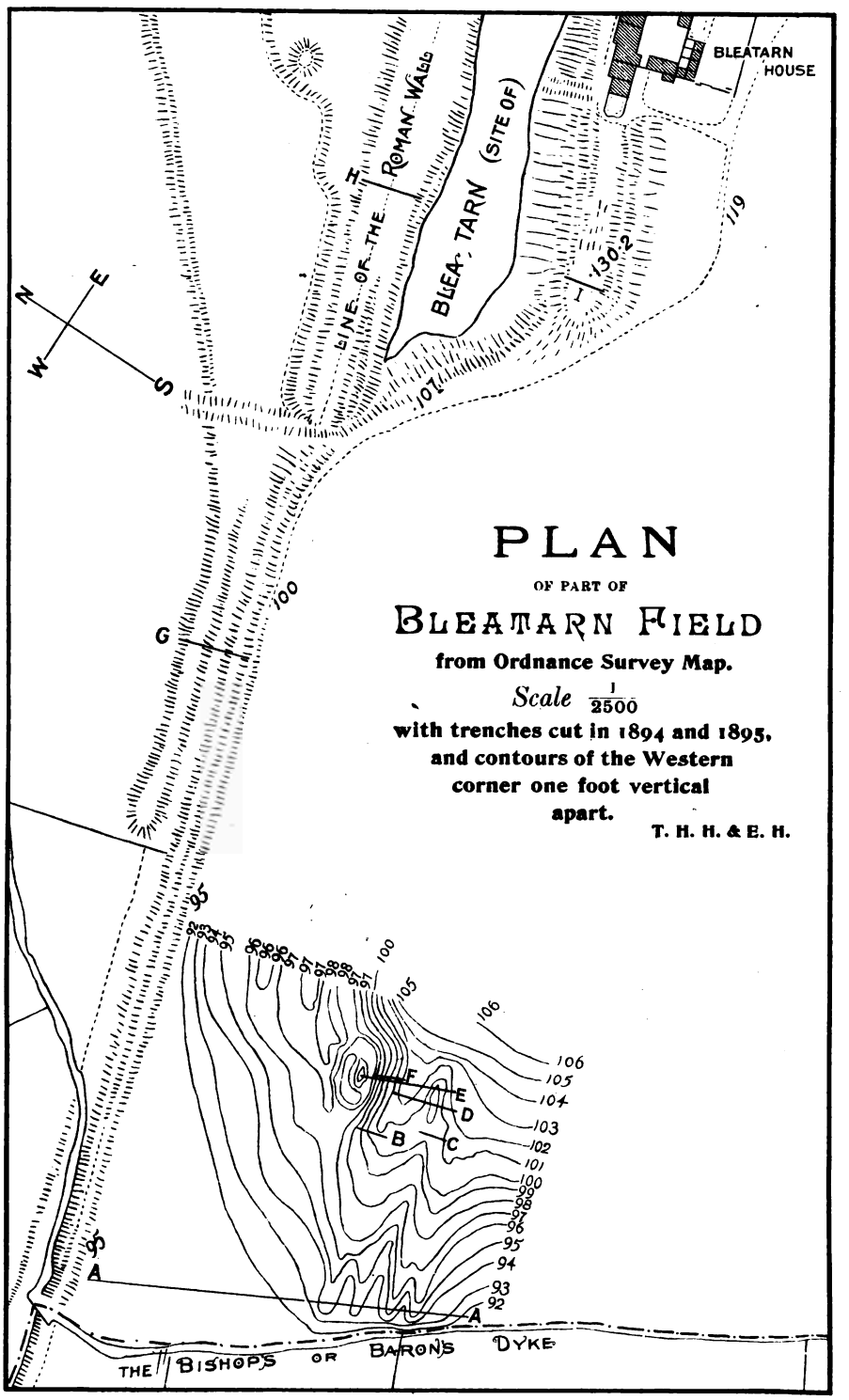


TRENCH AT BLEATARN (F on Map)

Showing red sandstone, rock and fragments.

Extended from a Photograph by Miss G. B. Hudson. **Drawn by E. Hodgson, August, 1895.**

PLATE V.


PLAN
OF PART OF
BLEATARN FIELD
from Ordnance Survey Map.
Scale 1/2500
with trenches cut in 1894 and 1895,
and contours of the Western
corner one foot vertical
apart.
T. H. H. & E. H.
BLEATARN HOUSE
LINE OF THE ROMAN WALL
BLEA TARN (SITE OF)
THE BISHOPS OR BARONS DYKE
N
E
W
S
A
B
C
D
E
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G
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130.2

PLATE VI.

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earthworks were not respected by the quarrymen. We have no evidence when these quarrymen worked or any special reason to call them Roman.

(ii) The lie of the ground in the east of Bleatarn Park will be intelligible from the annexed profile: it consists of (1) a high mound, (2) north of that a deep depression called in the maps Blea Tarn, and now full of peat, and (3) a ridge along which the Roman Wall ran: north of this is the fosse of the Wall, and some surface indications of quarrying, as the ground drops towards Scaleby Meadow. A section (see Plate VII.) was cut across the ridge, revealing the core of the Wall *in situ* and much red sandstone debris from it, and immediately south of the Wall, a layer of black (peaty?) sand overlying the natural sandy subsoil. This layer resembles one found in similar position last year at Brunstock (*Report*, p. 459) and is probably a peat deposit amid the debris of the Wall. No trace of the mural road was found: it will be remembered that it was not found last year in the western part of the Park (*Report* p. 463).

(iii) The mound at Bleatarn was cut into from the north side, and the trench was carried down to a point where the old surface line should have appeared (see Plate VII). The soil was uniformly sandy earth with fragments of red sandstone and had obviously been disturbed. In the centre of the mound, three feet below the surface, we met fragments of glazed pottery, probably eighteenth century ware, and, not far off, the bowl of a so-called fairy-pipe such as was used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. According to old residents, Squire William Richardson, nick-named the Nabob, had here a sort of "Belvedere" to enjoy the view, and it is quite possible that he piled up the mound in order to set his summer-house thereon. Mr. Richardson was one of the many Cumbrians who were successful in trade a century ago: he was owner of Rickerby Hall in the adjacent parish of

Stanwix

Stanwix about 1775-1805,* and if he built the mound, it will belong to that period. It must be remembered, in estimating the depth at which the pipe-bowl and potsherds were found, that the height of the mound (according to local evidence) was reduced some 40 years ago for road making and that the soil of the mound appears to be uniform throughout. The relation of the mound and the tarn are not quite clear. It is possible that the earth came out of the tarn, which (in this case) will be no older than Mr. Richardson, but it is at least as likely that the tarn is older and that the vallum was levelled to supply earth for the mound. The name Bleatarn, "the blue tarn," like Bleatarn in Westmorland, Blea Fell, Bleamire, &c., is quite conceivably Norse, in which case the tarn must be some eight or nine hundred years old. Unfortunately, in spite of considerable search, we have not been able to trace the name in documents. In Richardson's will it is spelt Blettern, as it is still pronounced locally; in Donald and Hodgkinson's Map of Cumberland (1770-1774), in Warburton's "Vallum" (1753), and in Horsley's "Britannia Romana" (1732) it appears as Bleatern. It is remarkable that Hutton in his "History of the Roman Wall," 2nd edition, describing his tour in 1801, makes no allusion to any special mound or tarn (p. 217) unless he erroneously takes the tarn to be the ditch of the wall, which he says is "here in high condition." Warburton is also silent.

According to local tradition the tarn contained many

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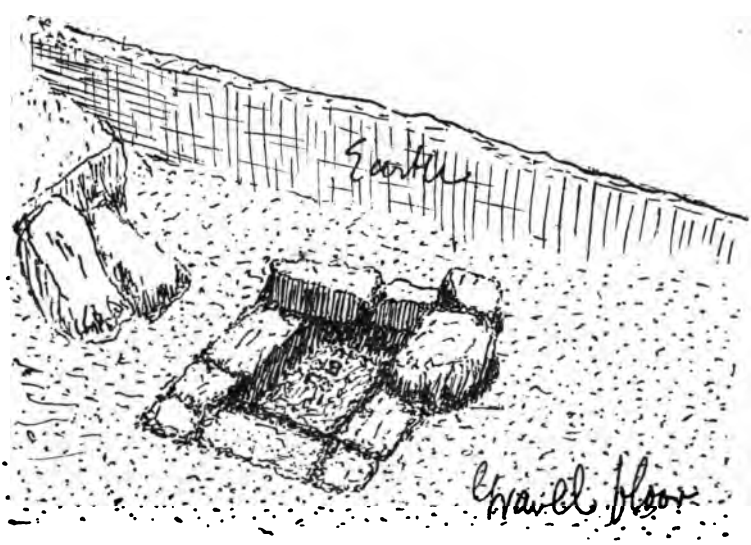
*The Manor of Rickerby was mainly sold by the lords to the tenants, but a remainder was purchased by Mr. Richardson, of Rickerby, prior to the issue of Nicolson and Burn's "History of Cumberland" in 1777 (vol. ii. p. 452.) Mr. Richardson was afterwards, in 1794, a subscriber to Hutchinson's "History of Cumberland," where there is this account of him: "At Rickerby, Mr. Richard- has purchased estates with a neat house, laid out beautiful gardens. . . . gentleman was a native of this place and went early to London, where by e raised a large fortune. He now amuses himself in this retirement with and agriculture, having improved the estates he has purchased, here neighbouring parishes, to a high degree." His will was proved at 07.

piles

piles of wood sixty years ago. It is difficult to understand the use of these piles. Hutton and Warburton have a statement to the same effect, that the wall was here carried over mossy ground by means of piles, which may refer to the Wall on White Moss, west of Bleatarn.

III. LANERCOST.

Excavations were made in the "green" of Lanercost Priory, by the Rev. W. S. Calverley. It was ascertained that a mound and ditch once ran along the north and west sides of this "green," just inside the modern wall, but the date and even the dimensions of this work were



CIST AT LANERCOST.

not determinable. Close to the western gateway some, probably mediæval, masonry was unearthed and near it and inside the above mentioned mound and ditch, a small stone cist containing fragments of an urn and bones. The urn appeared to be Romano-British and might belong

belong to a rude cremation burial of a known type. The bones are pronounced by the authorities of the Oxford Museum not to be human, so far as they are identifiable; three pieces certainly belong to a deer. But such bones not unfrequently occur, I believe, in similar interments: they have been explained as remains of the funeral feast. There is no reason to think that the Priory was ever the site of a Roman camp, but the spot may have been casually inhabited in Roman times. The Roman road sometimes called the Stanegate appears to have passed down the Irthing valley from Gilsland to Nether Denton and Lanercost on its way to Brampton, and chance remains might well be found at Lanercost, as they have been at Nether Denton, close to the rectory and church.

Incidentally search was made for two centurial stones which were built up in Lanerton farmhouse in Horseley's time (C. I. L. viii, 847, *a. b.*). Both have vanished—they were lost, probably, more than thirty years ago, when the present farmhouse was built.

IV. MAIDENWAY.

A section was cut through the Maidenway about three miles from Birdoswald and four from Bewcastle, on the moor close to Ash Crag and High Stead Ash, where the grass grown ridge of the road can be clearly traced for some little distance. By the advice of Lord Carlisle's drainers, whose local knowledge was invaluable, we made a trench 15 yards north of a gateway through which the line of the road passes, about 500 yards west of High Stead Ash farmhouse. We found the road in excellent preservation. It was about 16½-17 feet wide, edged with large squared kerbstones and constructed with large and small pieces of freestone and cobble, packed very tightly in a layer 8 inches thick and set on the natural clay subsoil. The centre of the road was raised but our section

section did not show the large central stones which were found in some sections of the mural road.

Incidentally the camp marked on the Ordnance Map a little north of Triermain was inspected and found to be nothing but the remains of surface quarrying.

EXPENDITURE 1895.

	£	s.	d.
Compensation at Lanercost 1894-5 ...	4	0	0
Labour at Lanercost	2	2	0
Bleatarn Compensation	5	0	0
„ Labour	13	13	0
Geologists, expenses of	1	10	2
Appletree Compensation	4	10	0
„ Labour...	6	16	0
	£37	11	2

This expenditure has been defrayed by subscriptions collected in Oxford, leaving intact for 1896 the second £50 voted by this Society. The total expended in two years has been £84 13s. 2d. of which this Society has furnished £50.

ART. XI.—*The Winders of Lorton.* By. F. A. WINDER, Southsea, Portsmouth.

Communicated at Carlisle, August 8th, 1895.*

DURING the last three years many important evidences have been found relating to the above family, and to the branches descended from them, and I am pleased to be permitted to contribute this paper, having in view the desire, of chronicling what has already been accomplished, and also, of indicating what yet remains to be done, to complete the gathering in of many scattered reminiscences—first then :—

AS TO THE WINDER FAMILY OF MARYLAND.

With the assistance of good friends in the United States of America, a large historical Pedigree has been compiled and printed, (now being further added to and corrected), which certainly is a very comprehensive record of the *descendants* of John Winder, Planter and Commissioned Officer in the Colonial Army, of...Princess Anne, Somerset Co., Maryland—whose Will was found at the District Probate Court, proved 23rd Sept. 1698. In November, 1672, this John Winder of Somerset Co., Gent, proved Rights to 200 acres of land for transporting into that province, Thomas Quarteman, *Thomas Relfe,* William Walter, and Ann Boyden.†

Here it would be in place to mention that a *Thomas Relfe* of *Cockermouth,* married in 171½, Barbara dau. of

* For a previous paper on the Winders, see these *Transactions,* vol. xii, p. 439.
† Abstracted from the Records in the Land Office, Maryland, by Philip D. Laird, Esq., Commissioner, of Rockville, Maryland, and kindly sent me with many other evidences by R. Winder Johnson, Esq., of Philadelphia.

William

Pedigree of John Wi

of Avon (
Hampshi

=...Lewin ?= widow.

issue.

Wm. Tulse
of Avon, gent, bur
at Southampton.

Eliz. Tulse of Pann, Isle of Wight Will proved at Winchester 1680. Mentions Mrs. Sophronia Tulse her mother-in-law, her sister Sarah, brother Sir Hy. Tulse, and brother Robert Lewin.

Sir Henry Tulse = Eliz. Turgis
Knight, Lord Mayor of London, 1684. Will proved 1689 in which he confirms settlements made his daughter on her marriage.

dau: of Thos. Turgis Esq:

Wm.
Esq.

Eliz: Tulse married to Sir Richd. Onslow, "elevated to the peerage by title of Baron Onslow of Onslow, co. Salop, and Clandon co. Surrey."

William Winder died about 1678.

John Wi
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Cape Coas
Will prove
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his bro: T
Exors. M
Wm. Lewi
Sarah Palr
in-law Mr.
Gab: Rob
nor of Roy
23 July 168
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mains at
where he d

# of Southampton, 1669-70.

of Thomas
Thorley,
ght.

HENRY TULSE

ROGER TULSE
3rd son.

=SARAH TULSE
Admon Order granted her Sep: 29, 1675 on Estate of her late husband described as "A merchant and Alderman of New York."

=CAPT. JOHN PALMER, married 13 April, 1677

IES WINDER
t. Mary's, itechapel, idon, marriner. l proved 1696, Admon of ite of James Charles Win- granted 1712 Iichael Browne band of Eliza- Browne the ow of James ider.

THOMAS WINDER
died at Barbadoes, 1691, bur: at St. Michael's. Admon granted in Philadelphia to James Winder, 8 Novr. 1694.

SAMUEL WINDER
Gent, Provincial Councellor of New Jersey, U.S.A. Married Margt. Rudyard, Oct. 25, 1684—Died Jan. 1688-9—left a daughter, Sarah, who it is believed died in her minority —In his Will he mentions his brother James Winder.

CHARLES WINDER
Appointed by Govr. of New Jersey, Oct. 29, 1693, Administrator of his brother Thomas Winder's estate—at that time Charles was of the Island of Antigua—he died intestate "last of New York"—George Willocks (who afterwards married his widow) was appointed Administrator of his estate, 29 Dec: 1710.

William Williams of Johnby Hall, whose sister Lettice married John Winder, Esq., Barrister-at-law (eldest son of John Winder, gent of Lorton, who died 1696),—this is the only clue associating this Maryland branch with the Lorton family, which as I believe, has yet been found.

THE BRANCHES IN IRELAND.

A family settled at Cork, of which Arthur Wellesley Winder, LL.D., is a member, descends from *Winder* of Stonehead, Wyersdale, Lancashire,—out of Exchequer Depositions, date about 1660, I gathered that: "One Wynder of Stonyhead, Wyersdale was killed in Queen Elizabeth's time in the Border service against the Scotts."

John Winder of Dearham, Cumberland, in his Will proved at Carlisle, 1663, mentions the children of his son *Peter*, in *Ireland*.—John Winder of Lucie Close, parish of Deane, Cumberland, gent, in his Will (at London) proved 1623, mentions his godson, son of Henry Fearon of Galwaye. The families bearing our name and resident now about Dublin may possibly be descended from this Dearham family.

JOHN WINDER MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON 1669-70.

I believe him to be descended from the Cumberland Stock, and as the appended Pedigree is an important one I have worked it out, in part, to shew the *Winder*, *Tulse*, and *Onslow* connection.

WINDER AND MUSGRAVE.

Thomas Winder of *St. Christopher's*, *West Indies*, *Merchant*, made a Will which was proved (in P.C.C.) 15th June, 1704, by his "honoured mother" Elizabeth Winder. This member of the family I have not been able to identify yet with any pedigree, but it seems probable that he would be some relation to *Mrs. Anne Winder*, sister of Thomas

Thomas Musgrave, Gent, who died in Antigua about November, 1699, and in whose Will* is mentioned his loving sister Mrs. Anne Winder, his niece Mrs. Hartley, wife of Mr.—Hartley, Bookseller, of London, and Edward Musgrave, Esq., his "dear brother" of Westmorland.

Edward Musgrave † of Ashby, Westmorland, Esq., in his Will (proved in P.C.C., 17th June, 1700), mentions his only son Richard Musgrave and leaves him his demesne lands &c., in the said county with Tythe Barns at Allonby and West Newton in parish of Bromfield, Cumberland, and to his daughter Catherine an annuity, and also a gold ring with inscription "God's providence is our inheritance,"—he desires his honoured and most faithful friends Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart., and Sir Richard Musgrave of Haton, Bart., to take upon them the trust of seeing that his son (whom he leaves his Exor) is carefully educated and religiously brought up.

From the Westmorland "Feet of Fines" I find that:—"*Christopher Musgrave*, Knight, in 1702, disposes of Lands and Tenements lying in Appleby to Hugh Hugill and Marg^t his wife for £60."

Richard Musgrave, in 1703, purchases Lands and Manor of Asby Cotsford from William Johnson, Gent, for £360.

THE STEMMATA.

The following short abstracts and copies of documents add some important links to the chain of history, of the

* Proved 20th December, 1700 (in P.C.C.) by Robert Hartley, Curator, lawfully assigned to Richard Musgrave, Armiger, a minor, son and exor. of Edward Musgrave, Armiger, deceased.

† I have not yet traced from which branch of the Musgrave family he descends. Altho' it may be from *Cuthbert Musgrave*, who was granted by King Henry VIII, the office of Bailiwick of the town of Penrith by Letters Patent 7 March, 1536,—for we find Richard Dudley of Yenwyth, Westmorland, complaining (Exchequer Bill—Cumb: Eliz: No. 25) that Cuthbert Musgrave having by deed assigned him the said office in 1583-4 - did, with his son Cuthbert Musgrave, John Atkinson of Penrith, and John Winder [of Penrith—Will proved 1593] enter into the said bailiwick, by force and arms and disseise him [Richard Dudley] of his office.

"main

"main lines" of the pedigree set out in my previous paper and published in the Society's *Transactions* for the year 1892-3.

John Winder, gent, of Nether Lorton,
was bur: at Lorton 21 Nov: 1609.

In a Chancery Bill, 4 April, 1612, *Mabel Winder* relates that she was the *relict* of *John Winder* of *Lorton*, Cumberland, gent, dec^{d}., and eldest daughter of Robert Grindell late of St. Beighes, in the said County, gent, deceased, and that Robert Grindell was seized of one messuage and 80 acres of land belonging and parcell of the manner or Lordshippe of St Beighes, at the Will of the Lords of the said manner, at whose death the said messuage, &c. came to her as eldest daughter and heir—but that one *Anne* Grindell during her life, and since her death, one Thomas Wyber[g] husband of the said Anne had got into their hands all the Deeds and Court Rowles concerning the said messuage.....and would not allow her to take the issues and profitts, and since then Henry Lord Bishop of Carlisle, Joseph Pennington, Henry Sandes, Henry Patrickson, Lancelot Fletcher, and — Antrobus, governors of the ffree school of St. Beighes had gotten into their hands the Deeds.....without which she cannot make good her claim—she then prays for a writte of subpœna against the Bishop of Carlisle.*

Will of Peter Winder of Lorton gent, 1651.†

I *Peter Winder* of Lorton, Cumberland, Gent., Sick in body but whole in minde, bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God —my body to be buried in the Church of Lorton—£30 to be paid within 20 days after 2nd Feb. 1652 to *Marke* 'my sonne—To my eldest sonne *John Winder* one Feather bed—To my daughter *Susan Winder* Three score and ten pounds—To Margaret Birkett, my late servant £5—To John Fawcett, Gawen Grigg, Ellinor Thompson, and Elizabeth Herd, my late servants, to each 12 pence—Executrix and residuary legatee *Mabell Winder* my daughter.

Supervisors—*Wm. Winder* my brother, John Winder of Stangends and Cuthbert Peile of Nether Lorton.

Dated 10 Nov. 1651.

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* Chancery Proceedings—Charles I, Bundle 126, No. 151,—at Public Record Office, London.

† Will deposited at Somerset House, London, P.C.C. Alchin. 297.

Witnesses

Witnesses—William Winder, Cuthbert Peill, John Fawcett.

Proved at Westminster 23 *Nov.* 1654, by the oath of Mabell, the daughter and sole executrix named in the will.

WILL OF MARK WINDER, GENT (YOUNGER SON OF PETER WINDER, GENT) 1678.*

Marke Winder of Casay foot in Naddule in Crosthwaite, Cumberland, Gentleman, by Will dated 7 October, 1678 (30th Charles ii) proved at Carlisle 28th Octr. 1681, recites an Indenture dated 2nd Octr. of the 7 year of Chas. 2nd's reign, and made between John Hodgson of ferneside, Cumberland, Yeoman of the 1st part, Jennet Hodgson of Casay foot spinister of the 2nd part, and Gawen Wren of Castlerigg Gentleman, and Robert Grave of High Row yeoman of the 3rd part, provides that in default of heirs of the body of said Jennet Hodgson the sd John Hodgson should pay to the Admor of the said Jennet £70, that the said Jennet was then dead without heirs, and that the Testator as *husband* of Jannet had taken administration of her goods, and as such was entitled to the £70, and by his Will bequeathed the same.

To his brother John Winder and and his sisters *Susan Irton*, and *Mabel Johnson* equally.

To his nephew *John Winder* 20/-
To his cousin *Samuel Winder* 10/- } to buy rings.
To little *John Johnson* son of *Mabel* 5/-

To his said brother John and his sisters Susan Irton and Mabel Johnson, the rest of his goods and oppoints them executors.

Witnesses—Thomas Lamplugh, Chas. Saule.

WILL OF JOHN WINDER ESQ. (ELDEST SON AND HEIR OF JOHN WINDER, GENT, OF LORTON) 1699-1700.†

I, *John Winder*, of Grayes Inne, in Co. Mid'sex, Esqr., . . . calling to minde the uncertainty of this life, make my last Will as follows:—My soul and spirit into hands of Almighty God, my heavenly Father, by whom of His mercy and only Grace I trust to be saved and reced. into eternall rest . . . thro Jesus Christ. My debts to be truely paid. To my dear wife I give ane annuity or rent charge of £80 out of the Manor and Lordship of Dufton in Co. Westmorland, to receive the same during the natural life of *Mary*

* Will at Carlisle Probate Registry.
† Will deposited at Prerogative Court, York.

Winder,

Winder, my dear *mother*, and then to cease. Further, I give my said dear wife an annunity of £60 out of the said Manor, clear of taxes, issues, and reprises, for the terme of 99 years, if she, my dear wife, shall so long live, from and immediatly after death of my mother, upon condition nevertheless that my said wife claime noe dower or thirds in my parts of the said Mannor of Dufton. I charge the said Manor with £1,000 to be paid to my daughter Mary, six months after marriage, and with £10 per annum until eleven years old; then £20 per annum until 14 years; and then £30 per annum until 17; and £50 per annum until marriage, and if she marry without consent and approbation of her mother if she be living, or if she be dead, without consent of overseers hereinafter named, then to have £500. I give to my son William Winder,* and his heirs and assigns for ever, the said Manor and Lordship of Dufton, and the advowson of the Church of Dufton, subject to the charges herein named, provided always . . . that the Smelt Mill, Lead Mines, and Royalties within the Manor shall not be lyable to any charges aforesaid, and I devise the said Smelt Mill and Lead Mines, and all other Mines of what kinde soever in the said manor to my said dear wife, and to my Brother *Samuell Winder* their exors. and assigns for for terme of 22 years from my death, with liberty to break ground, digg, search or otherwise worke and winn the same & to lease and demise same for the best and most rent or duety that can be got to such persons as will effectually worke them, in trust nevertheless and for sole benefit of my son William Winder. To my son William I give all my *books*, *manuscripts*, *and mapps*, and my third part of the lead workes in Dufton Fell, in partnership with Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Barugh [Barrow?]. Unto dear wife all my plate, linning, and household stuffe. To my servant, Wilfrid Herbert, £10, and my wearing apparell. I devise to my said dear wife the tuition of my son and daughter, so long as my said wife continues unmarryed and I appoint her executrix, and my Brother Samuell & Jonathan Winder & my mother *Williams* and aunt Dorothy Halton,† to be overseers,

* In Greystoke Register is the following:—"Oct. 1690, born at Johnby Hall in Greystoke Parrish, and the sixteenth Day Baptised *Williams* the son of Mr. John Winder of Lorton (a counsellor at Law)"

† Dorothy Halton (daughter of Miles Halton, Esq., of Greenthwaite Hall, in Greystoke) was of Johnby Hall, died 28th June, 1719—buried at Graystoke, 1st July—By Will, 13 Apl. 1715—she bequeathed the Interest of £20 to be paid the schoolmaster there for teaching poor children of Johnby, and also the interest of £20 to poor of Greystoke and Johnby—(from *The Reliquary*, Jewitt, Octr. 1864, vol. v.)

NOTE.—To the late Rev. Thomas Lees, Vicar of Wreay, near Carlisle, I am indebted for the information that:—"William Williams married in 1666 Barbara Halton, who was sister of Dorothy above mentioned. The Williams family migrated to Cumberland from Glamorganshire."

and

and to everyone of them a gold ring, worth 30s., to wear in remembrance of me, desireing that they will give my dear wife and children their advice and assistance. In witness whereof I sign my name, sett my seal 22nd July, 1699, in presence of *Humphrey Chetham*, Peter Fawcett, Henry Clough, Wilfr. Herbert. Proved 6th January, 1699-1700 at York, by the Oath of Lettice Winder,* widow, the relict and sole executrix.

Dispute as to property in Papcastle.†

It appears from a dispute with John Watson of Papcastle that *John Winder* of *Lorton Esq.*, was interested in a customary messuage and tenement situated in Papcastle and held of Robert Browne Esq., as Lord thereof—for the lives of John Winder *the elder* of Lorton, Esq., dec^d^. and Mary his then wife—who was very aged in 1696, the date of the Chancery suit.

The Consulship of Barcelona.
Samuel Winder's Letter to Lord Albemarle. ‡

My Lord.

I most humbly beg leave to acquaint your Lordship that before the departure of my nephew *Wms. Winder* he absolutely promised and assured me over and over that [he] would not Resign his Consulship any otherwise than under favour and protection of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to my son *John* and which I have very good reason to believe he'l be Inflexiable in, he having no other view therein, but that his kinsman should succeed him in all his business, for shou'd the p'sent Consul die w^th^out your admittance of one of the same Family, our Demands on the Court of Spain wou'd vastly suffer (if not be entirely lost) for want of due and proper sollicitation in the same channel; and I hope my son's Behaviour and character in Life has been such, that His Grace will think him a proper Person for such a station, and will Indulge the family with his favour, who have been great sufferers, particularly myself during ye course of upwards of Forty years Trading to ye *Port of Barcelona* and which I

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* And also the entry:—"Feb. 7th, 1713-4 Buryed Mrs. Lettice Williams of Johnby Hall."

† Chancery Proceedings, Bridges 195.

‡ At Public Record Office. Domestic State Papers. Geo. ii, Bundle 29. Part for Feb: No. 6.

am

am very ready to demonstrate. I shall not at p'sent Intrude farther on your Lordship's patience save then with great submission to beg your Lordship's Interest and good offices in this affair, which ever will be acknowledging to him who has ye Honour to be with the greatest Respect and obligation.

My Lord
Your Lordships most
Humble and most obedient servant.
[Signd] Samuel Winder.

[To Lord Albemarle]

Mark Lane [London]
ye 5 Feby. 1732/3.

SAMUEL WINDER, MERCHANT, PURCHASES PROPERTY IN MARK LANE, LONDON, 1705.*

Samuel Winder of London, Merchant,‡ purchases for £240 one eighth part share of all that messuage or tenement, outhouses, cellars, yards, garnens.....in *Mark Lane*, in Parish of St. Olive, Hart St., and Allhallows, Barking, London, from Elizabeth Hartopp, widow of Thomas Hartop of London, Merchant, and Peter Hartop his son and heir—John Adams being also a party to the agreement —10, July, 1706.

Abraham Beake of London, Merchant, in his Will proved October 1710, mentions his Kinsman and Godson Beake Winder son of his neice Elizabeth Winder (wife of Samuel Winder), and leaves Beake Winder and his brothers and sisters considerable sums of money (£300 each, not including annuities).

JONATHAN WINDER, MERCHANT, PURCHASES PROPERTY IN ALDENHAM, HERTFORD, 1709. †

Jonathan Winder of London, Merchant,‡ purchases for £2,350, the manor lordship of Newberries als Bones Bushes in Co. Hertford with all houses.....meadowes.....feeding rents, Courts leet.....belonging lying and being in parish of Aldenham containing 13 acres.....&c..... [fully recited] from Edward Brisco of Newberryes, Esquire—John Delaet of London, Gent, Charlwood Lanton of the Middle Temple, Esquire, and John Travers of London, Merchant, being parties to the Agreement—30 April, 1709.

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* Public Record Office, London, Close Roll—5 Ann—1st Part.
† Close Roll—8th Ann—Part 4, No. 12.
‡ A son of John Winder, gent, of Lorton, who died 1696.

WILLIAMS WINDER, ESQ., CONSUL AT BARCELONA.

Translation of the King of Spain's approval of his appointment, 1728.

* Whereas William Winder Esqr., of the English Nation, has represented to me, that the Most Serene King of Great Britain has lately appointed or named him Consul of his Nation in Barcelona, as appears by the Original Patent, of the Fourteenth of February of this present year, which he has delivered, beseeching me that I would be pleased to approve of the said Appointment; and I being pleased to condescend thereto do therefore command the Captain Ceneral, that now is or shall be, of the Principality of Catalonia, the Governor of Barcelona, and the Judges and Justices, whom the Execution of this my Cedula may any ways concern, that they admit him to the use and Exercise of his employ, by which he is not empowered to exercise any Judicial Act, suffering him only to interpose his arbitrage in the Controversys that shall happen between Merchants and Masters of Ships, or between Masters and Sailors, in order to compose them, conformably to which I will and command that he be admitted to the use and Exercise of his Employ, and that he be suffered to raise and receive the Rights and Emoluments belonging to him by reason of his being such Consul, and that he enjoy all the Exemptions Prerogatives and Libertys which the Consuls his Predecessors have enjoyed without laying any Impediment thereon; and I give him power by virtue of what is contained in his Patent, to name Substitutes in the Places of the Dependency of the said Consulship, where he cannot reside personally, provided that those he shall name be natural Subjects of Great Britain, and only in those Districts where it shall appear that they have been such heretofore in the time of the Goverment of Charles the Second my Unckle (who is with God) and provided that the appointments he shall make and shall be presented, be Judicial, and that the Vice-Consuls or Substitutes make it appear that they have the same requisites as the said William Winder the proprietary Consul, and that they serve on his Account and Risque, and solicite and precisely take out a Royal Cedula of my Approbation to enable them to execute their Offices, without which they shall not be admitted to the Use and Exercise of them, for such is my Will. Given at Madrid the 29th of May, 1728.

(LS) I the King,

Juan Baptista de Orendayn.

[Endorsed] Translation of the King of Spain's Cedula of approbation of Mr. Winder's Patent as Consul at Barcelona.

R wth Mr Keene's $\frac{10}{21}$ June 1725.

* B.M. Add MS Translation, 32756, f. 264.

ADDENDA.

As the following Will seems to supply the link connecting the "Lorton" family to "branches" which settled at Winkfield and Bray, in Berks, I subjoin a short abstract—(Oxford Wills, series 2, vol. 1, fo. 387—at Somerset House).

14 Feb: 1609—I Peter Winder, curate & minister of Whitchurch, Oxford—make my Will—Give to Poor of Winfell (Cumberland) where I was born 10/.—To Lorton School, 40/.—To Peter Wilkinson my sister's son, born in Looswater £10—To Joan Deny my sister's youngest daughter £12, to Isabell £5...To Robert Winder, son of my brother Mathew £5—To Cuthbert* my brother's son £3... To Peter Winder my cousin, who is apprenticed to Rich^d. Whetstone, £10—Both my brethren dwell in Cumberland.

* Probably Cuthbert Winder, Vicar of Wingfield.

ART. XII.—*Carlisle Cathedral. Apse in East Wall of Transept.* By C. J. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

Read at Carlisle, Aug. 8th, 1895.

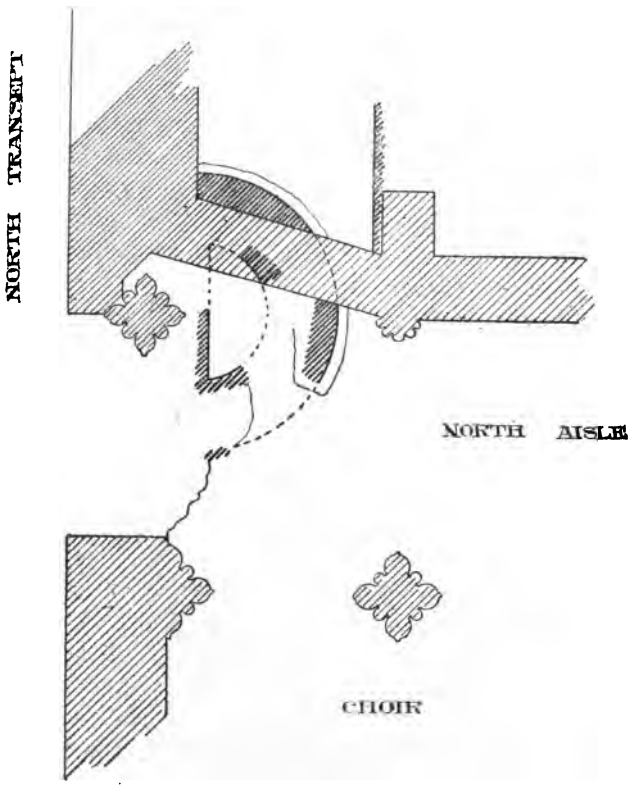
IN October, 1892, in making a channel through the north aisle of the choir of Carlisle Cathedral in connection with the organ, the foundations of a circular building were cut through, which proved on investigation to be the remains of an ancient feretory or apse, projected from the eastern face of the north transept of the Norman Church which preceded the present choir.

The Cathedral Church of Carlisle consists of incomplete portions of two buildings of different design and character, never intended to be brought permanently together, and each intended to form part of a complete Church. To the west we have portions of the nave, aisles, transepts, and central tower of a Norman Church of moderate dimensions, and eastwards a choir and aisles commenced in the 13th century on a much larger scale, greater in width, length and height, the increased width being gained on the north side so as not to interfere with the conventual buildings of the earlier church. The 13th century choir, covered the ground therefore formerly occupied by the presbytery of the Norman Church.

As however this later choir spread 12 ft. further to the north, the arches leading from the northern transept of the Norman Church were useless and were partly destroyed, and with them their apsidal recesses or feretorys, and were replaced by one new arch, giving access to the new north aisle of the choir. In the south transept the original Norman arches still remain and in use, the inner one to give access to the south aisle of the choir, and the outer one to give access to St. Catherine's Chapel which replaced

replaced the apse known to exist there by discoveries made in the restoration of 40 years ago.

The foundations of the apse found in the north side formed a segment of a true circle, having its centre about



APSE CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

six inches eastward of the outer face of the transept wall, the walls at about 3 feet below the present floor level are 4 ft. 3 ins. thick with an internal diameter of 7 ft. 9 ins. increased by an offset at that level to a diameter of 9 ft. 9 ins. The walls are entirely of stone, dressed with a hatchet

hatchet, built stone to stone, with no sign or trace of a concrete core in the more usual manner of the Normans. The walling stones are of the local red sandstone, not the white stone of which the nave is built.

The accompanying plan to a small scale, shows the position of the apse, at a level of 3 feet below the present floor or thereabouts. I may add that the walls of the aisles of the Norman nave are only about 2 ft. 4 in. thick or thereabouts, which implies a stone construction, the more remarkable as the walls of the adjacent keep of Carlisle Castle are of concrete and of great thickness.

The remains of similar apses in like position, generally on a slightly larger scale, exist at Canterbury, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Norwich, and other places.

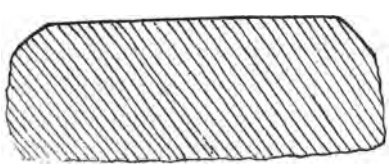
ART. XIII.—*On an Incised Slab found at Croglin, Cumberland.* By the REV. R. S. G. GREEN, M.A.

Read at Carlisle, August 8th, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to exhibit a rubbing from a small sepulchral slab, found recently in digging a grave in Croglin churchyard. The slab is about 20 inches long by 9 inches at the broadest end, and 7 inches at the narrowest. The central portion is occupied by what is apparently intended for some sort of floriated cross upon degrees, to the right of which is a pair of sharp-pointed shears. The inscription is much worn, but has been deciphered at the Society of Antiquaries of London, as:

+ HIC JACET Ī TVMBA HISABELA.

The same authorities say that the slab is apparently of the early part of the fourteenth century. This Society is indebted to them for the loan of the cut given herewith.



SLAB FOUND IN CROGLIN CHURCHYARD.

ART. XIV.—*Cumberland Parish Registers. No.* 1, *Brampton Deanery.* By the REV. H. WHITEHEAD, Vicar of Lanercost.

Contributed at Lanercost, August 8th, 1895.

WHEN dealing with Westmorland Parish Registers (*ante,* xiii, 125-141) I had to rely, for summary of contents of each register, on the printed document, known as the Parish Registers Abstract, compiled from returns made by the clergy, and presented to Parliament in 1833.

But with Cumberland Registers I am not dependent on the Abstract for the summaries, having copied in the British Museum the original returns of the Cumberland clergy.

My chief difficulty in this paper on the Brampton Deanery Registers, the custodians of which have courteously afforded me every facility for inspecting them, will be to avoid saying too much about them. But I will try to exercise self-restraint.

The reader must bear in mind that the returns were made in 1832, and refer only to registers of earlier date than 1813; that Whellan's *History of Cumberland* was published in 1860; and that Bishop Nicolson wrote his *Miscellany Accounts of Carlisle Diocese* in 1703-4.

The name prefixed to each summary is that of the clergyman who made the return in 1832.

If it be asked why, after personal examination of all the Brampton Deanery Registers, do I concern myself at all with the returns of 1832, the answer is that those returns are part of the story of the registers; and it is not uninteresting to notice how far they tally with or differ from what is ascertainable about the registers at the present time; nor is it uninstructive, where some of them differ from the statements of a present-day observer, to shew why they differ. It

It will be seen that only one of the existing registers in this deanery dates from before the Restoration, "few of those on the Borders", as Bishop Nicolson in 1704 observed, "being of elder date" than 1661 (Bp N's *Miscellany Accounts*, p. 105); which may in some cases have been due to neglect of the Commonwealth civil registrars to return them to the churches at the Restoration. But registers of later date than 1661, and even than Bishop Nicolson's time, have disappeared from border parishes; the loss of which has perhaps been mainly due to ignorance of their value on the part of some of their custodians.

BEWCASTLE.

J Graham, Rector:—"No. I, baptisms & burials 1737-1812. No. II, marriages 1738-1812. No deficiencies".

Whellan (p. 635):—"The parish registers commence in the year 1737, but registers of an earlier date are in the registry at Carlisle".

Mr Graham, rector from 1806 to 1834, correctly described the books as he found them. But the marriages from 1738 to 1754, as shewn by an index on the fly-leaf of No. I, and as every one acquainted with the history of parish registers would expect, were originally registered in No. I; from which book the leaves containing them seem to have been taken out, and sewn into the separate book (No. II) procured for marriages by order of Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act in 1753, where Mr Graham found them in 1832. At some time subsequent to Mr Graham's incumbency they were restored to No. I; but, in consequence of having been shifted about, they have become so dilapidated that, when the present rector (Rev T Laurie) recently had No. I rebound, it was necessary to leave them loose. I have, by permission of Mr Laurie, copied these marriage entries of 1738-1753 into some blank pages of No. I, and in places where the MS has been effaced or worn off I have supplied, from the transcripts* at Carlisle, in red ink so as to distinguish them, the missing words and dates.

The Bewcastle transcripts at Carlisle, containing "registers of an

* For free access to the transcripts, and other diocesan documents in his custody, I am greatly indebted to the kindness of the bishop's courteous registrar, Mr. A. N. Bowman.

earlier

earlier date", mentioned by Whellan, begin at 1665, in the handwriting of the then curate, John Raper. Some of them between 1665 and 1690 are missing; but after 1690 only that for 1729 is missing. Whoever then will undertake to copy the contents of the remaining transcripts from 1665 to 1737 into some of the blank pages of No. I, would do a useful work. Nor should he copy only the baptismal, marriage, and burial entries; for the transcripts incidentally supply curious and interesting information outside the province of the register. Often the churchwardens sent in their "presentments" and answers to the visitation "articles of inquiry" on the same paper on which they wrote the transcripts, throwing light on the condition of the churches and the manners of the parishioners in those days.

This register has for the most part been carefully posted up, chiefly by successive curates, the rectors having often been non-resident; and down to 1806 the names of the curate and churchwardens in each year are generally subjoined to a memorandum of the delivery of the transcript to the bishop's registry.

The border families of Armstrong, Graham, Elliot, Ewart, Forrester (Forster), Nixon, Story, and Telford, figure conspicuously in this register, and are still represented in the parish.

BRAMPTON.

T Ramshay, Vicar:—"No. I, baptisms, burials, and marriages, 1663-1729, deficient for five years from 1707 to 1713. Nos. II & III, baptisms and burials 1729-1812, marriages 1729-1754. Nos. IV-VI, marriages 1754-1812".

Whellan (p. 650):—"The registers commence in 1663".

The deficiency reported by Mr Ramshay, vicar 1795-1841, occurred during the incumbency of Richard Culcheth, vicar 1702-1714, who for five years neglected to post up the register. It has evidently not been caused by loss of leaves. The missing entries, however, are in the episcopal registry at Carlisle; where, while vicar of Brampton, 1874-1884, I took a copy of them, and afterwards wrote them in some blank pages of No. III. It may seem strange that there should be at Carlisle a "true copy" of what has never existed. The explanation I take to be this. The entries in those times were sometimes not made until the end of the year (March 24), when they were posted up from rough notes kept by the vicar and clerk; and, but for the necessity of sending in the transcripts, it is likely that the rough notes would sometimes not have been preserved, and the register would have been entirely neglected by careless custodians, as for five years by Mr Culcheth, though during those years he regularly

regularly sent in the transcripts. Even in years when he did post up the register he often made the entries shorter than in the transcripts. Something of the same kind I have noticed when collating other registers with the transcripts; in which cases the transcript seems to be the original document, and the register the copy. This gives additional interest to the transcripts.

In this diocese, with very rare exceptions, the transcripts now extant all date from a time subsequent to the Restoration. The Brampton transcripts begin at 1663.

The churchwardens' presentments are of interest in connection with the history of Brampton Nonconformity.

The register, though in some places the ink is fading, is on the whole in good condition; and the present vicar (Rev S Falle) and churchwardens have had Nos. I & II rebound.

No. I begins with a memorandum, dated "ffeb 8, 1662", of the reading of the xxxix Articles by a new vicar, Philip Feilding, signed by himself, the four churchwardens, and the parish clerk. The date, being "old style", must be regarded as ffeb 8, 1662/3. Mr Feilding's predecessor, Nathaniel Burnand, had been ejected by the Act of Uniformity, which came into operation on August 24, 1662. That an older register book had then already disappeared is evident from a few entries on the flyleaf bearing such dates as 1640, 1641, &c, in the handwriting of the parish clerk, William Collinson, doubtless inserted by request of persons who felt aggrieved at the loss of the older book; which perhaps was never restored by the civil registrar into whose hands it had passed in 1653. After signing the aforesaid memorandum Mr Feilding never again wrote anything in the register, which for more than 40 years was posted up by William Collinson, who also wrote the transcripts, and, though evidently an illiterate man, did this work with such praiseworthy diligence that I made him the subject of a lecture, entitled "A xviith century parish clerk", addressed to the Brampton Literary Society. I also thought it worth while, as his handwriting in many places is very difficult to decipher, to make a transcript of all his entries in the register. Mr Feilding, who died June 22, 1692, aged 53, was only 24 years old when instituted to the vicarage; and the episcopal register shows that he was ordained deacon and priest on the same day, February 1, 1662/3, and instituted on the following day. Like many other vicars in those days he was a pluralist, holding, together with Brampton, the living of Crosby-on-Eden from 1666 to 1670, and Irthington from 1666 to the day of his death. But in this line he was surpassed by Mr Culcheth, who, says Bishop Nicolson, was "endeavouring to hold Stapleton, Upper Denton, and Farlam, in

Commendam

Commendam with ye liveing of Brampton" (*Miscellany Accounts*, p. 143).

It appears from the register that down to the beginning of last century most of the burials from Talkin, which is in Hayton parish, and some of them down to the middle of last century, took place in Brampton churchyard. The tradition on this subject is that funeral cavalcades did not care to encounter the wolves which infested the forest formerly existing between Talkin and Hayton church, and that it was for burying the Talkin dead that the vicar of Brampton had the Talkin hay-tithe; which he still receives. But, having found in old deeds relating to the barony of Gilsland places in Talkin township described as "in villa de Brampton", I incline to think that Talkin was anciently regarded as an outlying part of Brampton parish; and the prolonged continuance of the aforesaid practice may have been due to a survival of sentiment.

Much as I would like to linger over the Brampton register, the contents of which are very familiar to me, and of considerable local interest, I must resist the temptation, and will only add that it may be usefully consulted all the way down for information about the families of Atkinson, Richardson, and Hetherington, and down to about 1750 for the Milburns and Tinniswoods of Talkin.

There is extant a remarkably interesting non-parochial register, *viz*, that of Brampton Presbyterian church, for many references to which see vol viii, pp. 348-372, of these Transactions.

CASTLE CARROCK.

Jno Watson, Rector:—"No. I (paper unbound & much torn), baptisms 1688-1722, burials 1679-1721, marriages 1679-1722. No. II (parchment bound & in good condition), baptisms & burials 1722-1812, marriages 1722-1754. No. III (paper bound) marriages 1754-1812".

Whellan (p. 671):—"The registers commence in 1689".

Whoever supplied the information to Whellan did not look beyond the first page of No. I, or he would have found that the burial and marriage entries commence, as reported by Mr Watson, in 1679. So also, doubtless, did the baptismal entries before No. I became, as Mr Watson found it in 1832, "much torn". It is indeed in very bad condition, without a cover, and much frayed all round the edges, to the partial detriment of its remaining contents; which however are not otherwise incomplete, no leaves except those recording the baptisms of 1679-1688 having been lost. It would be possible, though by no means easy, to bind it, and it is to be hoped that it may not be allowed to remain in its present condition. Its period exactly coincides with the incumbency of Christopher Rickerby, rector

rector 1679-1722, who posted it up very legibly, and himself looms large in its pages. He records himself as married in 1681 to Ann Marryat "at St Mary's, Carlisle"; in 1691 to Theodosia Sargison widow "in the collegiate church of St Catherine's by the Tower of London"; and in 1708 to Hannah Perkin "in the parish church of Kelloe in Bishopricke". His daughter Ann was married in 1698 to Thomas Hetherington "laird of Blettarne in Irthington", and in 1706, described as "the lady of Blettarne widow", to William Atkinson "laird of Milton Hill". Her son, "borne August 17, 1707", he registers as "ye young laird of Milton Hill". In an entry recorded with unusual particularity his surname figures as a christian name: "1713, Rickerby son of Wm Atkinson of Drawdykes borne March 14 between 12 & 1 in ye morneing* & baptized April 9". His second wife's christian name, Theodosia, was adopted for children by three of his parishioners. His church was resorted to by important non-parishioners, *e.g.*, by the vicar of Brampton, Theophilus Garencières for the baptism (1716-1721) of four of his children. Several members of the ancient Talkin families, Milburn and Tinniswood, were baptized, married, or buried there. Elizabeth, heiress of the Milburns of Hullerbank, a family which had supplied a rector (1589-1635) to Castle Carrock and a bishop (1621-1624) to Carlisle, was married in 1718 at Castle Carrock† to Isaac Holme. These particulars by no means exhaust the interest of Mr Rickerby's register, but for lack of space I must only add that it contains several pages of churchwardens' accounts, and a curious document, "a just and æqual division of the church at Castle Carrocke amongst the tenants & cottagers with the general consent, every man 3 yards & a half to each toft or tenement, this December 28, 1713", twenty-three men, names all recorded, with "1 pte" assigned to each of 18 of them, and "2 ptes" to each of the other five. The missing words in the gap, occasioned by a rent at the edge of the leaf, are supplied by the churchwardens' presentments for that very year (1713), when five of the 23 men whose names occur in the "just & æqual division" were presented "for not fencing their share of the church yard wall, all the rest being new fenced, & most of these persons dissenters". From which it appears, "all the rest being new fenced", that the "division" was not for a rate, to be paid to a contractor, but that each man was to do his own

* "Sometimes the time of birth was recorded with great precision to assist the astrologer in casting the nativity of the child" (C Waters on *Parish Registers*, p. 35).

† But there is also an entry of this marriage in the Hayton register.

"share"

"share" of the work, or to get it done, and that in five places on this occasion it remained undone; an odd arrangement, yet not unique, as I know from similar documents in other parishes, *e.g.* in Newton Reigny.

No. II, a parchment book of 120 pages, is not in as "good condition" as in Mr Watson's time, some of its sections being now loose from the cover; but it might be easily repaired. Its first entry records the burial of Mr Rickerby on April 14, 1722, in the handwriting of his successor, Joseph Pattinson. But, though first in point of time, it is a long way from first in place, and only discoverable after research; for the book at first sight conveys the impression that at some time its leaves, having become loose, were re-sewn to the cover without due regard to the sequence of their contents, as will appear from the following summary:

No II.—Baptisms, Burials, & Marriages, 1740-1756, marriages relegated to separate book in 1754; Marriages (upside-down & backwards) 1722-1737; Baptisms & Burials 1756-1777; Baptisms 1777-1811; Baptisms (upside-down & backward) 1722-1739; Burials 1722-1739; Baptisms 1812; Eight blank pages; Burials (upside-down & backwards) 1777-1812.

Close examination however does not confirm the supposition that the contents of this book are not in their original places. The present disorder has resulted in this way. Mr Pattinson, rector from 1722 to 1738, began the burial entries on the 92nd page, the baptisms (upside-down) on p. 91, and the marriages (upside-down) on p. 85. This was not a good arrangement even could he have felt sure that his successors would continue it. The next rector, John Pearson, at once discarded it, and turning to the beginning of the book adopted the plan of recording the events successively as they occurred; for which method in those days, when a single book had to serve the three purposes of registration, there is much to be said. But here it involved in due course a skip over the upside-down marriage entries of 1722-1739, which now may easily evade the notice of anyone not well acquainted with the register. Mr Pearson died in 1777, aged 84, having been rector 38 years. His successor Richard Dickenson, who was buried at Carlisle in 1816, aged 93, may have been non-resident. Anyhow he left the register entirely to his curate, John Parker, p. curate (1765-1813) of Cumrew, who, relegating the burials to the end of the book, went on with baptisms alone, the marriages having of course since 1754 been registered in a separate book, until, after skipping over the baptisms (upside-down) and burials (right way up) of 1722-1739, he filled a page with the baptisms of 1812, at the end of which year all further progress in

No.

No. II was stopped by Rose's Act. Meanwhile he had been registering the burials upside-down from the end of the book until they too were stopped by Rose's Act, leaving eight pages blank. It may occur to some persons that the best thing to do with this book would be to detach the leaves from the cover, and rebind them arranged in the right sequence of their contents. The objection to this plan is that it would aggravate the confusion arising from several of the leaves having the entries on one page upside-down and on the other the right way up, the dates on the two pages being wide apart. Mr Parker and the late rector (T C Vaughan) supplied notes here and there directing where next to turn; and the story of the book, as I have now told it, will further lessen the difficulty of understanding its contents.

No. III, containing marriages 1754-1812, is not the authorised book "published according to Act of Parliament by Joseph Fox Parish Clerk to the House of Commons", with pages not only ruled but partly printed, and "specimen forms" filled up on its flyleaf. It is a book 8 inches by 6, each page of which has lines ruled in red ink, but with no heading or printed matter of any kind.

The Castle Carrock transcripts begin at 1667. Those for 1670, 73-4-5, 1681, 84, 87-8, are missing, but from those that remain all the lost entries of eight of the years from 1667 to 1679 and the lost baptismal entries of eight of the eleven following years can be recovered for the register.

The predominating clan in Castle Carrock three centuries ago, as shewn by the *Field Book of the Barony of Gilsland* (A D 1603), and, though to a less degree, in the last century, as shewn by the register, were the Hodgsons. But the present rector (Rev R G O'Gorman), to whom I wrote asking whether any of them still remained in the parish, replied that he buried the last of them the very day on which he received my letter.

CUMREW.

Jno Watson, Curate:—"No. I (parchment & bound), baptisms and burials 1731-1812. No. II (paper bound) marriages 1755-1811".

Whellan (p. 42):—"The registers commence at 1579".

Bp Nicolson (p. 111):—"The Register-Book is onely of paper; and begins at 1639. It appears in it that a great many Children of Foreigners were baptized here in the time of the Civil Wars by one Mr *Alexander Allan*; who, they say, was a *Scot* and reckon'd a more knowing and pretious man (in his way) than most of his brethren".

Mr Watson, curate (perpetual) of Cumrew from 1828 to 1866, and rector

rector of Castle Carrock from 1828 to 1839, failed to observe that the book at Cumrew which he reported as No. I contains marriages down to the passing of Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act in 1753. Nor does he seem to have been aware of the existence of an older book, beginning at 1679; which Whellan, by a copyist's error or a misprint, has reported as beginning at 1579.

A still older book, beginning at 1639, but now missing, was evidently seen by Bishop Nicolson, when he visited Cumrew in 1703.

The oldest existing register, a paper book, 7 inches by 5½, bound in leather, contains

Baptisms 1679-1690, 1695-1707, 1709-1731
Burials 1679-1689, 1695-1706, 1709-1731
Marriages 1679-1731.

But these entries do not occur in the order in which I have placed them. The book begins with baptisms 1717-1731, without a flyleaf or heading to its first page, suggesting the inference that these baptismal entries do not now occupy their original place in the register; which inference seems to be confirmed when later on we find baptisms 1709-1717 ending with an entry dated October 8, 1717, at the bottom of a page, and turning back to the first entry in the book find it dated October 31, 1717, all the entries from 1709 to 1724 being in the same handwriting. But this is a matter on which the story of the Castle Carrock No. II forbids the drawing of hasty conclusions.

At intervals throughout this Cumrew book occur various and mostly copious memoranda: churchwardens' accounts, with special reference to extensive "reparacon" of the church in 1684-5-6; forty "king's briefs" from 1679 to 1697, the amounts collected varying from "6-4½ for relief of Irish Protestants" down to "1d for reparacon of St Alban's", the brief for Irish Protestants signed by "Will. Nicolson, Archdeacon"; long memorandum in 1715 of "absolution & release from sentence of excomunication"; two baptismal entries dated 1676, and two 1667, doubtless originally in older book no longer extant, one of them recording baptism (in 1667) of "Marke son of Henry Gill", ancestor of present-day Gills of Cumrew; farewell note by Mr John Calvert, stating that he "served the curacy from October 1679 to July 1690, and left ye church complete within & without, and ye people in good order, good xtians, Soli deo gratia"; scraps of Latin, not always as correct as Mr Calvert's, by other curates, *e.g.*, "scriptum per me quintus die mensis Novembris 1697", and "parcere subjectis atque debellare superbos"; yearly distribution of "interest of church stock" among the poor; notices of nomination of new incumbents

incumbents; sixty one affidavits of "burying in wollen" with names of the witnesses and officiating minister; items (undated) of assessments, church rate, "progall and income tax"; and several long and curiously worded memoranda of gifts bestowed by John Calvert and others on the church, attested by the signatures of the churchwardens and some of the leading parishioners, *e.g.*, "September 11, 1687, Mr John Beacham and Tho Simpson churchwardens, Mr John Atkinson, Thos Ivison p'ish clerk, Mr John Dixon (procter), Chris Gill, Adam Hodgson", each of whom made "his mark".

Much more, if space permitted, might be said about this old book; which, if printed, well edited, and carefully collated with the transcripts, would be highly interesting to students of local history. Meanwhile it needs repair.

Of the aforesaid names Atkinson, Gill, and Ivison, still remain in the parish. But who and what was the "procter"? The churchwardens for 1713-4 in their "presentments" say: "The churchyard wall is not cannonical but ought to be repaired, & ye house yt belongs to ye procter of Cumrew". There is not now in the parish, nor has there been within living memory, any one called the "procter"; and this designation would have puzzled posterity if Bishop Nicolson, writing in 1704, had not incidentally explained its meaning. Speaking of the church as "stuff'd a little too much with seats" he says: "There's one for the Curate himself, or (his patron) the Dean and Chapter; another for the procteur, as they call him, or Lessee of the Tithes; and a third for Laird Atkinson, the richest man in the parish" (*Miscellany Accounts*, p. 111). The procter then was the man who, according to the custom of those times, leased the tithes from the Dean and Chapter, to whom they then belonged. They now belong to the incumbent, to whom they were made over in 1872. He is therefore now virtually the rector, though for some reason which I do not understand he can only legally be called the vicar*; which designation, like all other p. curates, he received by Lord Blandford's Act in 1868.

The separate book for marriages (1754-1812) is, as at Castle Carrock, not the authorised book, but one 8 inches by 6¾, ruled with red ink lines, without printed matter of any kind.

The transcripts begin at 1665; but those for 1668, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1676, and 1678, are missing. Some of the later transcripts

* Bishop Goodwin, when instituting me to Newton Reigny, in 1885, said: "You *are* the rector; but I may not call you so". The Newton parishioners, however, always speak of their minister as "the rector".

are

are also missing; but the loss of these is of the less consequence as the register begins at 1679. I found, by the way, among the Cumrew transcripts, one from Raughton Head (1755-6) signed by "Jos Sevithwaite,† Vicar", which had been put there by accident, and has now been transferred by the registrar to its proper place.

Mr Calvert, whose name figures conspicuously (1679-1690) in the miscellaneous contents of Cumrew register, and who devoted himself with considerable energy to the repair of the church, when signing his last transcript, wrote (in very ornamental style): "Our church is completely repaired within & without, and nothing is wanting in her to a church, nor will be we think for 60 years to come if ill hands keep off". He was evidently anxious that posterity should not be unacquainted with his work. Yet his name has not found a place in the local histories. Whellan, the only county historian who gives any list of the Cumrew incumbents, records none of earlier date than William Wilkinson, nominated in 1724. In partial remedy of this defect I subjoin the names of some of Mr Wilkinson's predecessors, recovered from various sources. Christopher Rickerby, afterwards rector of Castle Carrock, signs the Cumrew transcripts as curate in 1674-1676. John Calvert, afterwards p. curate of Rockliffe, was p. curate of Cumrew from 1679 to 1690. Philip Musgrave is mentioned as curate in connection with briefs in 1690 and 1691. John Atkinson nominated 1695. John Wilkinson signs distribution of church stock in 1696 and 1697. Thomas Addison signs as curate in 1699, and is mentioned as curate by Bishop Nicolson in 1703 (*Miscellany Accounts*, p. 112). Christopher Rickerby junior, nominated in 1704, signs the stock in 1706 and 1707. John Hunter was curate 1709-1724, and may be identified as the scribe whose entries raise the question whether some of the contents of this book are in their original order (*ante* p. 220).

John Parker, p. curate (1765-1813) of Cumrew, was from 1777 to 1813 assistant curate to Rickard Dickenson, rector (probably non-resident) of Castle Carrock (*ante* p. 218).

CUMWHITTON.

Samuel Hudson, P. Curate: — "No. I, baptisms, burials, & marriages, 1694-1731, very imperfect and in some places almost illegible. No. II, in better condition, baptisms & burials 1732-1783,

* Vicar of Castle Sowerby 1739-1762.

marriages

marriages 1732-1753. No. III, christenings & burials 1783-1812. No. IV, marriages 1754-1812".

Whellan (p. 673):—"The parish registers are preserved from 1731".

Whellan or his informant failed to notice No. I, which is still extant. It is an octavo volume, 7 inches by 5½, bound in rough boards, perhaps originally covered with calf, containing 64 leaves of rough white paper; the first nine of which record burials 1695-1711 and marriages 1699-1700; the next 32 leaves are blank, except one page, on which are seven entries relating to the Morley family; and the last 23 contain (upside-down) baptisms and marriages 1701-1731, and burials 1711-1731.

This volume is certainly "imperfect", especially in the marriage entries, down to 1711, but nowhere "illegible". The first nine leaves are also much worn away at their edges; but with care the book might and should be repaired.

On the flyleaf are recorded three baptisms (two dated 1681 and one 1685), the burial in 1694 of "Francis son to William Morley", and (with the date worn off) "Eliz. Dridon buried". These entries were doubtless made in consequence of the loss of an older book which had contained them, and because of the importance of the families with which they were concerned. Two p. curates of Cumwhitton married into the Morley family:—

1713, May 31, Mr Nicholas Reay & Eliz Morley married

1726, Aug 31, Mr Andrew Bell & Mary Morley married.

Mr Reay's marriage, by the way, is also recorded in the Castle Carrock register. Hutchinson (vol i, p 177), writing in 1794, and quoting from Housman's *Notes*, says: "The family of Dryden are said to have been settled here for several generations; they are people of property, and have always been greatly esteemed for their industry, honesty, and simplicity of manners. From an old writing remaining in the family, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it appears that Erasmus Dryden, of Canons-Abbey in Northamptonshire Esq, had then some estates in Cumwhitton parish, and the present possessors are of the same family". Both of these names, Morley and Dryden still remain in the parish. Dryden also occurs, variously spelt, in Brampton, Lanercost, and Walton registers.

The same flyleaf contains memoranda of eight "briefs" in 1704, and four in 1705, the total sum collected by the twelve being only 5 shillings, more than half of which was "concerning the poor sufferers of Orange".

Mr Nicholas Reay, noticed above as wedded to Elizabeth Morley in 1713, deserves honourable mention as an exceptionally careful registrar

registrar. Beginning with his "nomination, November 23, 1711, from ye Worshipful ye Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, to ye Curacy of Cumwhitton", he prefaces his entries with this heading: "A Register of all Weddings, Births, and Burials, in the parish of Cumwhitton, since January the first Anno Domini (according to the Supputation of ye Church of England) 1711". It was a mere coincidence that he began his work in the register on the first day (January 1) of the historical year. So he was careful to note that his chronology was "according to the Supputation of ye Church of England", since at that time, whereas January 1 had long been adopted as the first day of the historical year, the ecclesiastical as well as the legal and civil year did not begin till March 25. His date, January 1, 1711, therefore, according to historical computation, was January 1, 1712. It is noticeable that, whereas he describes his register as of "Weddings, *Births*, and Burials", the only birth-date he records is that of one of his own children: "1716 April 6 Margaret daughter of Mr Reay born". His other children, and all other children, he registered as baptized. His daughter Margaret was doubtless baptized elsewhere. Why then did he record her birth in Cumwhitton register? Because of Act 7 & 8 William III, c. 36, for some account of which see *ante*, vol v, pp 35-6; and it may have been owing to the same Act that he substituted births for baptisms in his heading to the register. He wrote quite a copper-plate hand, which it is a pleasure to read. We shall meet with it again in two other registers in this deanery.

The transcripts begin at 1665; but from that date to the first year of the existing register (1694) only nine are extant. Thence to 1711 eight are extant. None of Mr Reay's transcripts (1711-1718) are missing. He wrote them with his accustomed care, and on excellent paper. Too often in those days transcripts were written on such scraps of paper that it is no wonder that many of them are now missing.

To the meagre list of Cumwhitton p. curates supplied by Whellan (the only local historian who gives any list at all) which begins with Edward Anderson (1813) may be added from various sources a few other names. Lord William Howard's *Housebook* has these items: "1624, Nov 16, Pay'd to Sir Thomas Millburn, clarke, late curate of Cumwhitton, for serving the cure thear since my Lord's entrance to the same, xxx^{s}" (p 219); and "1633, Dec 13, To Richard Gibson, Viker of Cumwhitton, for his halfe yeare's wages for serving the cure ther, due at St Thomas' Daye, iij^{li}" (p 339). In Cumrew register an affidavit of a "burial in woollen" was written on July 3, 1681, "coram Johanne Stanwix curate de Cumwhitton", who signs the

Cumwhitton

Cumwhitton transcript in 1689. Bishop Nicolson in 1704 mentions "Mr Robley their new curate" and "Mr Sommers ye late curate here" who "modest and humble as merely schoolmaster quitted them soon after he had gotten Deacon's orders; let not Robley do the like" (*Miscellany Accounts*, p. 113). Nicholas Reay was p. curate here 1711-1718. Andrew Bell was nominated in 1725.

Besides the two names already mentioned, Dryden and Morley, the following names, prevalent here 200 years ago, are still represented in the parish; Fisher, Hall, Hewitson, Leach, and Pearson.

On a pew appropriated to the Fishers of Nunfield in this parish are, in raised letters, the initials F R & M F, and the date 1700. The name Nunfield is derived from Nunnery in Ainstable parish, to the lord of which in accordance with an ancient custom the owner of Nunfield estate formerly paid a goose and a cartload of coals yearly (Whellan, p. 673).

Samuel Hudson, who forwarded the return in 1832, though not included by Whellan among the p. curates of Cumwhitton, is mentioned by him as rector of Castle Carrock 1832-1835; on which I have to remark that the lists of p. curates in the local histories are far more incomplete than those of rectors or vicars, the reason being that the Carlisle episcopal registers, as far as I have searched them, while recording the institution of the latter seldom record the licensing of the former. The present vicar of Cumwhitton (Rev J Maudsley) informs me that Samuel Hudson's first entry in the register is dated June 11, 1821, and his last July 7, 1835. I do not, as a rule, think it worth while to supply names of incumbents unmentioned in the local histories since 1754, because they can easily be obtained from the marriage register after that date, and from the baptismal or burial register after 1812; of which facility however the historians have insufficiently availed themselves. There was a Samuel Hudson who was vicar of Castle Sowerby from 1801 to 1841, perhaps the father of the p. curate of Cumwhitton; for Castle Sowerby is too distant from Cumwhitton for it to be likely that both livings were held by the same man.

DENTON NETHER.

T Ramshay, Rector: "No. I, baptisms & burials 1703-1812, marriages 1703-1753. No. II, marriages 1754-1812. I certify this to be the amended return. T.R.".

Whellan (p 624): "The registers commence in 1711".

Whellan is incorrect. The registers begin, as reported by Mr Ramshay, in 1703.

Mr Ramshay,

Mr. Ramshay, rector of Nether Denton 1795-1834, was also (1795-1841) vicar of Brampton, where he resided, and had perhaps left the return in 1832 to be sent in by his curate, who must have made some mistake, which was perceptible to Mr Rickman, clerk of the House of Commons, to whom all the returns were addressed, and who was from first to last the prime mover in this useful work. He it was who first suggested the call for the returns. "The value of such a test, it was not doubted, would be very great, if government would sanction the addition of this to the population inquiries. This sanction Mr Rickman obtained, and hence the publication of that useful document the *Parish Registers Abstract*" (Burn's *History of Parish Registers*, p 13). There is extant in the British Museum a letter from Lord Melbourne's secretary, stating his lordship's approval of Mr Rickman's further suggestion "that the answers of the clergy with regard to extant parish registers should be deposited in the British Museum", and desiring him "to take the necessary steps to carry this arrangement into effect". Nor did he discharge this duty in a perfunctory manner; for when he had reason to think that a return was incorrect he wrote to the sender, asking him to amend it, *e.g.* to Mr Ramshay, whose reply shews that Mr Rickman's doubt had been well founded. I suspect that inaccuracy was often due to the reporter's ignorance of the way in which the registers were affected by Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act. Such inaccuracy would of course be detected by an expert; though, by the way, Mr Rickman should have asked for an "amended return" from Cumrew (*ante*, p. 220).

Mr Nicholas Reay, formerly p. curate of Cumwhitton (*ante*, p. 223), rector of Nether Denton 1718-1736, in his answers to the *Articles of Inquiry* in 1718, said: "There is no parchment book, wherein the year and day of each wedding, christening, and burial, are recorded". He could not have meant that there was no register book at all, but that there was only a paper book; the contents of which, since 1703, we find that he copied into a parchment book, to which he prefixed this heading: "The Register Book of the Parish of Denton wherein the Day of every Christening, Wedding & Burial in the sd Parish is registered since the year of our Lord God 1702. N.B. The year of our Lord God still beginneth on the 25th of March". Mr Reay, as I have before noticed, was an excellent registrar, and one might naturally think that he found no register extant of earlier date than 1703, or he would have copied it; but this, as will be seen later on, cannot be taken for granted.

The existing No. I, its cover and leaves having become loose, has recently been rebound by order of the present rector (Rev A O'Connor) and churchwardens. Among

Among the rectors preceding Mr Reay were the Culcheths, father and son; but how long the father held the benefice the county histories do not state. Thus Nicolson & Burn say (II, p 510): "In 1692 William Culcheth was rector, and resigned; after him Richard Culcheth; on whose cession in 1703 Thomas Pearson B A was collated by Bishop Nicolson". That W Culcheth held Nether Denton at least 25 years is evident from the fact of the oldest extant Nether Denton transcript (1667) being signed "W Culcheth, rector". He was probably a son of the "Mr Culcheth" who is mentioned in Lady Halketh's *Autobiography* (quoted in a note to p. 297 of Lord William Howard's *Housebook*) as "steward at Naworth Castle" in 1649. Richard Culcheth's "cession" of Nether Denton occurred soon after, and perhaps in consequence of, his institution to Brampton in 1702. Bishop Nicolson, visiting Nether Denton on May 7, 1703, calls him "the late incumbent" (*Miscellany Accounts*, p 3); and Nether Denton was not one of the four livings which the bishop on February 26, 1703-4, said he was endeavouring to hold (*ante*, p. 215).

The transcripts begin at 1667; between which year and 1703, when Mr Reay's copy of the old register begins, fourteen of them are missing. Thence to 1718 five are missing. Of Mr Reay's transcripts (1718-1736), beautifully written, as usual, and on good paper, none are missing.

Equally characteristic of Mr Reay's love of order is the following protest in the first "presentment" after his institution as rector: "1718, the steeple of our church is not in good repair, neither have we any bell; no decent communion table in the chancel, neither is there a carpet of silk or other decent stuff to cover the same in time of divine service, neither is there any linnen cloth to cover the elements of bread and wine".

Among the most prevalent names in this register are Bell, Carrick, and Hutton, the two former of which still remain in the parish.

Down to the year 1736 the baptisms, burials, and marriages, of over Denton parish, were registered at Nether Denton.

DENTON OVER.

Geo Gilbanks, Perpetual Curate:—"There are no registers anterior to 1813. Baptisms, burials, and marriages, 1736-1812, were entered at Lanercost, and previous to that period (from the best information) at Nether Denton."

Mr Gilbanks, p. curate (1786-1845) of Lanercost, Over Denton, and Farlam, correctly reported from personal observation that the Over Denton "baptisms, burials, and marriages, 1736-1812, were entered

at

at Lanercost", and was accurately informed that they were entered "previous to that period at Nether Denton".

Over Denton, a small parish of 1039 acres, though in the county of Cumberland, was anciently regarded as in the diocese of Durham, but in 1703 was transferred to the bishop (Nicolson) of Carlisle (*Miscellany Accounts*, p. 4), when Richard Culcheth, if he ever held it at all, after his "cession" of Nether Denton, only held it a few months. From 1704 to 1736 it was successively held by Thomas Pearson and Nicholas Reay, rectors of Nether Denton, but in 1736, on the death of Mr Reay, was transferred to Thomas Fawcett, p. curate of Lanercost, by whose successors it was held with Lanercost and Farlam until 1859, when it was annexed to the then newly-formed ecclesiastical parish of Gilsland.

Some years ago a correspondent of one of the Carlisle newspapers wrote: "I respectfully submit that there is no place known to the oldest inhabitant as Over Denton; there are certainly Upper and Nether Denton, and they are sometimes spoken of as High and Low Denton". But, whatever they may be called by inhabitants, old or young, documentary evidence inclines to Over and Nether. It is true Bishop Nicolson (1703-4) and Lord William Howard's *Housebook* use indiscriminately Over or Upper. But they are Over and Nether in the Denton MSS (1610), in Speed's Map of Cumberland (1610), Nicolson and Burn (1774), Hutchinson (1794), Lysons (1828), and the Ordnance Map (1867). Whellan (1860) and the Lanercost register use Upper; and High Denton only occurs in Brampton Presbyterian register.

In this parish is situated Sir Walter Scott's Mumps Ha'. Nether Denton burial register has the following entry: "1717 Margt wife of Thos Carrick of Monks Hall Dec 15". In other years the name occurs in the register as Mumps Hall,* and indeed is so styled on Margaret Carrick's tombstone in Over Denton churchyard. We may therefore perhaps regard "Monks Hall" as merely a guess on the part of the then rector of Nether Denton, Thomas Pearson. Margaret Carrick is stated on her tombstone to have died "in the 100th year of her age". In the same churchyard lies her granddaughter "Margaret Teasdale of Mumps Hall who died May 5, 1777, aged 98 years". Tourists, misled by some of the guide books, identify Margaret Teasdale with Meg Merrilies. But she (Mt Teasdale) was the original of the landlady of the inn, called in the novel Tibb Mumps, and in local tradition Meg of Mumps' Ha'. Her burial is registered at Lanercost.

* Mumper=a beggar. Mumps Hall=Beggars' Hall. A cottage is not likely to be a monks' hall, while it might be a beggars' hall.—R.S.F.

FARLAM.

FARLAM.

G Gilbanks, Curate:—"No. I, baptisms & burials 1700-1782, marriages 1700-1753. No. II, baptisms & burials 1783-1812. No. III marriages 1754-1812.

Whellan (p 676):—"The Parish Registers extend over 200 years".

Mr Gilbanks, who resided at Lanercost, seems to have been unaware that there was extant at Farlam an older book; now very dilapidated, which in 1832 or even in Whellan's time (1860) may have dated from 1660. It is of parchment, has long been without a cover, and now contains baptisms 1665-1724 and marriages 1672-1724. It should be rebound.

The book regarded by Mr Gilbanks as No. I is for its first 24 years a copy of the last 24 years of the older book, in the handwriting of Mr Nicholas Reay, p. curate (1711-1718) of Cumwhitton, rector of Nether Denton and p. curate of Farlam and of Over Denton from 1718 to 1736. We have seen that the first 15 years of the existing Nether Denton register are a copy made by Mr Reay from an older book no longer extant; and, seeing that he did not copy the old Farlam register from its beginning, we must not assume that he copied the Denton register from its beginning. We should have been glad if he had copied all he found in both of them. But as he did so much it would be ungracious to complain that he did not do more. Nor, as he preserved the old Farlam register, may we doubt that he also preserved the old Denton register, the loss of which has probably occurred since his time. It is to be noticed that his copy of the old Farlam register includes six years (1718-1724) of the time when he was p. curate of Farlam. He resided at Denton, and until 1724 left the Farlam register to be posted up by an assistant curate. After making his copy he himself posted up the register in the new book during the remainder (1724-1736) of his incumbency.

In 1886 or thereabouts the late Mrs George Thompson of Farlam Hall, observing the condition of the old register, undertook to copy it from its beginning in 1665, and with exemplary perseverance copied the whole of it down to its end in 1724, presumably unconscious that a copy of its contents from 1700 to 1724, in the copperplate handwriting of Mr Reay, was in the parish chest, where it had lain for 150 years.

Mr Reay, though included by the county historians in their lists of the rectors of Nether Denton, is not mentioned by them as p. curate of Farlam. They are capriciously defective in such matters. Thus, while no Farlam incumbent later than Robert de Hayton (1373) is mentioned by Hutchinson or by Nicolson & Burn, Whellan has

has no record of any earlier than G Gilbanks (1786) except his immediate predecessor whom he mentions as "Townley——". No doubt the making even of an imperfect list, where the benefice was formerly neither a rectory nor a vicarage, is not easy. But some additional names may be supplied. Henry Gill often signs the transcripts from 1674 to 1694, and Thomas Milburn in 1700-1, of whom Bishop Nicolson in 1703 (May 7) says: "The present curate (Mr Milburn) is an honest man, and deserves a better support" (*Miscellany Accounts*, p. 4). Ten months later (February 26, 1703-4) we find Richard Culcheth "endeavouring to hold" Farlam with three other livings (*ib*, p. 143). Whether he succeeded in holding Farlam, and, if not, who did hold it from 1704 to 1718, there is nothing either in the register, the transcripts, or the county histories, to shew. The succession continues thus, Nicholas Reay 1718-1736, Thomas Fawcett 1736-1746, George Story 1746-1774, William Townley 1774-1786, the last three of whom, as well as George Gilbanks, held Lanercost and Over Denton with Farlam.

The transcripts begin in 1665, and except for the years 1673, 79, 80, 90, 92-3, 1703, and 1719, are complete as far as I have examined them, *i.e*, to 1736. Mr Reay, residing at Denton, did not for three years (1718-20) himself write or sign them. When he did take them in hand he never missed sending them.

The register may be consulted for information concerning the ancient Farlam families of Bell, Bowman, and Milburn; of which only Bell now remains in the parish.

In 1670 the churchwardens in a lofty spirit of self-satisfaction wrote: "As for answer to ye inquiries they are as sufficient as any in the Barony". Not so in 1704, when two men are presented "for refusing to give account of money collected for ye public use of ye Parish", another man "for refusing to give account of the Church stock", another "for embezelling ye Church stock", and another "for saying he would not come to be churchwarden". Nor again in 1724, when two men are presented "for profaning the Lord's day by unlawful games & threatening the churchwarden when he reprov'd them & told them they shd be presented for so doing in saying that if he presented them they would be full of his flesh".

HAYTON.

R Rice, P. Curate:—"No. I, baptisms 1637-1730, burials and marriages 1620-1730. No. II, baptisms to 1811, burials to 1782. No. III, marriages 1754-1811".

The Parish Registers Abstract* has a different summary of Mr

* Our local antiquaries may like to know that the Cumberland and Westmorland parts of the Parish Registers Abstract are among the books bequeathed by the late Mr W Jackson F.S.A. to Tullie House.

Rice's

Rice's return, *viz.*:—"Nos. I—III, baptisms 1637-1720, 1730-1812, burials 1620-1810, marriages 1620-1753; interrupted by IV, burials 1782-1789. Nos. V & VI marriages 1754-1812". This looks like an "amended return", which I may have overlooked when copying the returns in the British Museum. Or it may not have been deposited there.

Whellan (p 678):—"The registers commence in 1620".

A valuable paper on "Hayton Parish Registers" was contributed to these Transactions (*ante* iv, 425-456) in 1879 by Canon Dixon, the well known church historian, vicar of Hayton 1875-1883.

He says that "the earliest remaining book carries on the three events of life from 1622 down to 1722", and "is followed by a thin paper book, half of which is taken up by churchwardens' accounts, while the other half carries on the baptisms, marriages, and burials, from 1722 to 1730; the third register, a parchment book in good preservation, contains baptisms and burials from 1730 to 1810, and marriages down to 1753".

Speaking of the oldest existing book Canon Dixon says: "It is a book of paper, and has been very badly kept. The covers are gone, the book itself is nearly broken through the middle, the beginning and end are so dog-eared that little can be made of them. The baptisms come first, and the first five or six leaves of them are undecypherable through these causes" (p 426); which seems to explain why the baptisms were reported by Mr Rice as beginning at 1620. Having had occasion many years ago to study this book for several purposes I can fully substantiate Canon Dixon's description of it. I have never seen a register in a more deplorable condition; which was the more to be regretted as its contents are very interesting. Canon Dixon, lest it should go further to pieces, and doubting whether it was possible to bind it, had a special case made for it. In 1893, however, his successor (Rev T Wallace) had it rebound, and the work has on the whole been remarkably well done. But unfortunately the binder has cut away an important part of a famous entry. The story of that entry I need not repeat, as I have told it at some length in a paper entitled "Robert Bowman's supposed baptismal register" (*ante*, v, pp 33-38). One sentence, however, I must quote: "After all its inspections, by Dr Barnes and others, by successive vicars of Hayton, by myself when uncritically glancing at it, and after certificated copies of it have been sent here and there as the baptismal register of Robert Bowman, this much-examined entry turns out to be no baptismal entry at all; nor does it mention the christian name or even the sex of the child to whom it has reference. Let the reader examine it himself in the accompanying

panying fac-simile" (*ib*, p 35). The fac-simile is a photograph of the entry in question, at the foot of a page, ending with the words "the birth of a child", the bearing of which upon the alleged longevity of Robert Bowman (119 years) is fully explained in the paper. Well, those words will never again be seen in the register; and, but for the photograph, it would be open to question whether I accurately observed them.

Among names occurring all the way down the register a foremost place is taken by the Grahams of Edmond Castle; and "most of the familiar surnames of the district, as Milbourne, Noble, Robson, Thompson, Knight, Dixon, Railton, Mulcaster, Hill, Bird, and Newton, occur from the very first" (*ante*, iv, p 426).

Availing himself of "chance references" in the register "to determine approximately the succession of p. curates or ministers, and the dates of their cures", incompletely recorded by the other county historians, Canon Dixon says: "Thomas Knight was curate in 1698, and still remained in 1716. George Hodgson succeeded him; he was a very bad writer, or at least used very bad ink. Christopher Rickerby was curate in 1698, and still remained in 1716. Hugh Browne probably succeeded him in or before 1732, and remained to 1755. Edward Wills began in 1756, a pluralist, holding Cumwhitton with Hayton, and was buried in 1804". Edward Wills was not the only p. curate of Hayton who was a pluralist. Christopher Rickerby must have been either the rector of Castle Carrock or his son the p. curate of Cumrew; and George Hodgson—whose bad ink, by the way, but not very bad writing, may be seen in Cumrew register, in which, when occasionally taking duty for Mr Calvert, he wrote and signed the memoranda of burials in woollen—was vicar of Ainstable from 1680 to 1737.

This register, alone among the registers in Brampton deanery, is extant from a time earlier than the Restoration; but, unlike most of the pre-Restoration registers, it does not contain a single trace of the changes in registration ordered by the Barebones Parliament. Nor can any indication be detected in its pages of disturbance arising from the Civil Wars and Commonwealth. It pursues the even tenor of its way just as if no such events had occurred.

The Hayton transcripts begin at 1665, forty three years later than the register, but not on that account to be considered useless. For instance, it was from not finding Robert Bowman's alleged baptismal entry in the transcript that I was led to examine more particularly the entry in the register, with what result has been stated above.

The story of that entry, as told by me vol v of these Transactions,

I have said that I need not here repeat. But I must add to it something which further acquaintance with Brampton deanery registers has brought to light. When the subject of Robert Bowman's alleged abnormal longevity was discussed, at considerable length 30 years ago, in *Notes and Queries*,* great stress was laid on the age of his younger brother Thomas, who died at Grinsdale in 1810 at the reputed age of 99 or as some asserted 103. Robert, buried at Irthington in 1823, was said on the authority of his supposed baptismal entry at Hayton in 1705, to have died at the age of 119. "If Robert Bowman's age be a delusion and a snare", wrote one of his advocates, "then is also the age of his brother Thomas. The two must stand or fall together". To this statement that "the two must stand or fall together" the late Mr Thoms assented. But, referring to the Hayton entry of 1705, he said: "If this be the baptism of tbe centenarian Robert, the same register would in all probability have contained the register of his brother Thomas, said to have been born in 1707 or 1711". That the baptismal register of Thomas is not found at Hayton is not strange, because, as I have shewn, neither is Robert's baptismal register found there. But what is strange is this, that, whereas it was stated that "after searching the registers of four adjacent parishes no entry of any kind has turned up to shew that any person of the same christian name and surname" as Robert Bowman "has been baptized at a later date, *i.e.* within a reasonable time", it does not seem to have occurred to any of the searchers to examine the register of the adjacent parish of Farlam, in which they would have found

1726 Robert son of John Bowman of Low Bow Bank bapt October 23

1728 Thomas son of John Bowman of Low Bow Bank bapt July 7.

These seem to fulfil the requirements of the case, especially when we bear in mind that Robert Bowman named his eldest son John, presumably in accordance with the Cumberland custom of naming an eldest son after his paternal grandfather; from which it appears, on hypothesis of these Farlam entries relating to the reputed centenarian and his brother, that Robert died aged 97, and Thomas 82.

IRTHINGTON.

John Topping, Vicar:—"No. I (bound), baptisms, burials, and marriages, 1704-1723, imperfect between 1723 to 1732. No. II (bound), baptisms, burials, and marriages, 1732-1812".

* For report of which see *Longevity of Man* by W. J. Thoms, pp. 193-207.

No.

No. I, the leaves of which are of paper, is now "imperfect", not only "between 1723 to 1732", having also a gap, due to loss of leaves, from May 17, 1715, to January 2, 1719/20. The imperfection "between 1723 to 1732" is a gap, due to the same cause, from 1723 to 1729. From 1729 to 1732 there is nothing missing. The leaves are now all loose from the leathern cover, which still remains. They are not of equal size, those from 1729 to 1732 being longer and broader than those from 1704 to 1723. The inference is that the leaves from 1704 to 1723, and probably to 1729, belonged to a book which began, perhaps far back, in the 17th century, but had lost most of its leaves when Mr Topping sent in his return in 1832. A few interpolated entries, dated 1691, 1692, and 1700, indicate that the loss of earlier leaves than 1704 occurred not long after that date. A note dated April 6, 1729, says: "This Register book was bought att the charge of the Parish of Irthington, price 7 shillings"; and in the churchwardens' account "for the year ending Easter 1729" there is this item, "Paid for a register 10 shillings". These two memoranda probably refer to the same book; but to what book? The few leaves, containing the entries from 1729 to 1732, cannot be regarded as a book, costing even 7 shillings. I suggest that the book bought in 1729 was not used until 1732, and that the section of paper leaves used during that period was at some subsequent time sewn into the old book, where Mr Topping found them in 1832, since which time it, as well as the earlier leaves, have become loose from the cover. They are so frayed all round the edges that it would be difficult to bind them; but, with the example of the Hayton register before us, it cannot be regarded as impossible. The vicar from 1692 to 1723 was John Gosling. There is nothing to complain of in his writing. But his Latin was peculiar, *e.g.* "nupciated" for "married".

The book bought in 1729 I take to be Mr Topping's No. II, which is of parchment, and complete as far as its contents are concerned, but in need of repair, as some of its sections are becoming loose. Mr Topping's description of it is very inaccurate. Its marriage entries, as one would expect to find, cease at the end of the year 1753; and its baptismal and burial entries both end in October 1783, the book being then full. The three departments of registration in this book are kept separate, except from 1763 to 1771, when the events are entered as they occurred. The writing in those years (1763-1771) is that of William Townley, curate to John Stamper, who also held Walton. Mr Townley's handwriting is very familiar to me, as he had previously been curate of Brampton, and from 1775 to 1785 was p. curate of Lanercost and Farlam, in each of which parishes he

he posted up the registers with great care and neatness, though crowding the entries too closely together, and too much addicted to flourishing of capital letters. The Irthington vicars during the period of No. II were Matthew Wilkinson 1731-1745, James Farish (1745-1763) who was also rector of Bewcastle, and John Stamper who held Irthington and Walton 48 years.

No. III, which Mr Topping seems not to have noticed, or at all events did not report, contains baptisms and burials from 1783 to 1812.

No. IV, also unreported by Mr Topping, is the separate book for marriages ordered by Lord Hardwicke's Act, but not one of the authorised books. It is of the same kind as the separate marriage registers for 1754-1812 at Castle Carrock and Cumrew, but somewhat larger.

An important person in Irthington during the latter half of last century was one Lachlan Murray, of whose antecedents nothing was ever known on this side of the border beyond the fact of his having come from Scotland with Prince Charlie's army in 1745; for he was a mysterious man and very reserved about his private history. Whether he left the army during the siege of Carlisle, or during the retreat from Derby, certain it is he did not return to Scotland, but settled himself at Irthington, where he kept a school, taught land-surveying and the classics, became parish clerk, was twice married, and died in 1801, aged 80 years. The worst thing known about him is that he could not, at all events did not, prevent his wife (whether the first or second tradition does not specify) who kept a grocer's shop from using the leaves of the parish register as wrappers for tea and tobacco. The authority for these particulars concerning him was the late Mr Thomas Graham, of Beanlands, Irthington, whose grandmother, from whom he heard the story, died in 1838, aged 95. Mr Graham, whose fore-elders, alternating all the way down as Thomas and David, had owned Beanlands (now owned by his son) since 1607, often proved himself an invaluable depository of local tradition.

Other names occurring in the register from its earliest extant pages to the present time are Hetherington, Law, and Wannop.

The transcripts begin at 1669; and down to 1704, when the register begins, 17 are missing. Thence to 1714 seven are missing. But from 1714 to 1729 only one (1728) is missing, so that both the gaps in the register, except for the year 1728, can be filled.

LANERCOST.

Geo Gilbanks, P. Curate:—"Nos. I—IV, baptisms & burials, 1684-1812, marriages 1684-1753. Nos V & VI marriages 1754-1812".

Whellan

Whellan (p 685) :—"The parish registers commence in 1644".

Bishop Nicolson (p 57) :—"There's no register book (either here or at Walton) of anything done in the parish before Mr Dickenson's comeing among 'em, which was about Twenty years agoe".

Mr Dickenson was p. curate of Lanercost and Walton from 1681 to 1724. That no register was kept here before his time is unlikely; nor need we understand Bishop Nicolson, who visited Lanercost in 1703, as meaning to state more than that no such earlier register book was extant in 1703.

The oldest existing book begins, not in 1644 as stated by Whellan, but in 1684 as reported by Mr Gilbanks; who, however, failed to observe that only the baptismal entries begin in 1684, the marriage entries not begining till 1687, and the burial entries not till 1689.

The transcripts begin at 1666. Some of them for the period 1666-1689 are missing; but those for the years 1666-7-8, 70, 74, 76-7, 82, 84, 86, and 88, are extant, each containing baptisms, burials, and marriages.

The churchwardens for the year ended March 24, 1684/5, in their answers to the bishop's inquiries, say: "We have a register book of parchment in which are set down the names of all persons baptized, married, and buried". This cannot be the book (No. I) now extant, which is a paper book, containing for the first few years no entries of marriages and burials, and headed "A true Register of the names of children baptized for Leonard Coast p'ish 1684", as if originally intended only for baptisms. Moreover down to 1711 it is manifestly a copy.

From the foregoing data I draw the following conclusions, which the reader may take for what he thinks them to be worth, *viz*: that in 1681 Mr Dickenson found here a book, which had been used by his predecessors, and himself used it to 1684 for all purposes, thence to 1687 only for burials and marriages, and thence to 1689 only for burials; meanwhile in 1684 he procured a "parchment book", erroneously reported by the churchwardens as "containing baptisms, burials, and marriages", which at first he used only for baptisms, but later on for all purposes; that in 1711, the old book having disappeared, and the new parchment book being regarded, for whatever reason, unsatisfactory, he procured the existing paper book, into which he copied, or caused to be copied, all the entries from the parchment book. On which points the Walton register, presently to be dealt with, will throw further light.

Whellan is the only county historian who gives a list of the Lanercost p. curates, and that a very imperfect one, beginning with G Story, licensed in 1746. I therefore subjoin the names of some of

Mr

Mr Story's predecessors, recovered from the register and other sources. Samuel Constantyne signs the transcript of 1666, and William Birkett that of 1668. Bishop Nicolson's unpublished diary supplies Thomas Bell licensed in 1679, and Wm Dickenson licensed in 1681, who died in 1724. Anthony Wilton, who signs the transcripts in 1726 and 1728, was succeeded in 1730 by Thomas Fawcett, who, as also Bell and Dickenson, held Walton with Lanercost. Anthony Wilton from 1722 to 1731 was rector of Kirklinton, and perhaps p. curate of Walton. Whether Fawcett continued to hold Walton when Farlam and Over Denton were added to his charge of Lanercost I have not yet been able to ascertain; nor whether Constantyne and Birkett held any other benefice with Lanercost. George Cowper "curate" signs the transcript of 1667.

Farlam and Over Denton were held with Lanercost by Fawcett's successors down to 1845. Lanercost, to this day a very large parish, included in those times what is now the ecclesiastical parish of Gilsland. The total area then of the parishes under their charge was 44321 acres. The former prevalence of plurality in this deanery was doubtless due to the poverty of the livings.

The form (Leonard Coast) in which the name of the parish appears in the heading to the oldest existing register is one of many variations of it in the early register and transcripts, due to the liberty of spelling exercised in those days. But in the Lanercost chartulary from the earliest times the name occurs as now spelt.

The register shews that two names, Tweddle and Robson, once predominated in the parish to a remarkable degree. Tweddle, though to a less extent, still abounds here; but Robson has dwindled to a single representative. Of other old names Barnfather, Burtholme, and Harding, remain in diminished numbers. Crowe, formerly well represented, has entirely disappeared.

In the answers to the Articles of Inquiry for 1666 we get the following piece of information concerning the educational status of the parish: "Parish Clerke or Schoolmaster we have none but a young boy". A few years later the churchwardens were much exercised with persons "refusing to come to church", whom they indiscriminately style "papists or nonconformists" and sometimes "recusants" or "ffanatics".

I may here mention that, while rector (1885-1890) of Newton Reigny, I was permitted by the late episcopal registrar to arrange the transcripts of that parish, that they might be bound in a volume by Messrs Thurnam; and Mr G Howard (now Lord Carlisle), on my telling him what I had done, agreed to pay the cost of binding the Lanercost transcripts. The same work has been done for four other

other parishes, Bishop Goodwin paying for the binding of Dalston and Stanwix transcripts, the late Miss Hill of Castle Bank for those of Appleby, and the parishioners of Aspatria for their own. From the Lanercost transcripts I have now copied all the extant entries from 1666 to 1689, and the names of the churchwardens down to 1812, into a book which I have placed in the parish chest. The Newton Reigny register does not contain any burial entry from 1679 to 1711, the period of "burying in woollen". They were doubtless registered in a separate book, which has been lost. But I recovered them from the transcripts at Carlisle. For a similar recovery from the Brampton transcripts see *ante*, p. 214.

STAPLETON.

J Hope, Curate:—"No. I (bound), baptisms, burials, and marriages, April 11, 1725, to April 18, 1771, imperfect between July 29, 1723, and February 27, 1732. No. II (bound), baptisms and burials 1771-1813, perfect. No. III marriages 1771-1813".

Whellan (p 693):—"The parish register commences in 1728, and continues to the present time, but there is a deficiency for three or four years previous to 1738".

Mr Hope, who made the return in 1832, was for more than 20 years curate to the non-resident rector, Thomas Pattinson, and succeeded him as rector in 1834.

His return requires explanation; for how could a register book be described as imperfect before it begins? The register, instead of explaining the return, makes it more difficult to understand; for the oldest existing book, which seems not to have lost any of its leaves, does not begin until February 27, 1732, and continues to June 16, 1782. The explanation of these discrepancies between the register and Mr Hope's return is supplied by the following note subjoined to a copy of the register: "I, John Hope, curate of the parish of Stapleton, do declare that the writing hereto annexed, purporting to be a copy of the Parish Register of the said parish from the 11th of April 1725 to the 18th of April 1771, contains all the entries of Births, Marriages, and Burials, contained in the said Register, and which remain legible at the present time, and that no error is designedly contained in the same. Witness my hand this 17th day of June 1825". There must then have been extant in 1825 the remnant, perhaps loose leaves, of an old book which ended at 1732, the earliest remaining leaves of which (1723 & 1724) were in such a mutilated condition that Mr. Hope did not think it worth while to copy any entries previous to 1725; and in 1832, when sending in his return

return, it was his copy (1725-1771) and not the original that he reported as No. 1. This copy, beautifully written in a "bound" book, with a line ruled above and below each entry, must have cost Mr. Hope a deal of time and trouble; and perhaps he or one of his successors thought that it rendered the loose leaves of 1723-1732 not worth preserving. Anyhow they have disappeared.

The original book (1732-1782) is now in a very precarious condition, and should be rebound, that it may not go the way of the loose leaves of 1723-1732, and of the earlier leaves of the book to which they belonged. That whatever book was in use during the last 30 years of the 17th century and the first 14 years of the 18th was likely to be in danger of falling to pieces will easily be imagined by any one who has read Bishop Nicolson's report on Stapleton church, which he visited in 1703. Referring to the then rector, Richard Culcheth, he says: "His father & he have kept this Liveing many years, and are answerable for all its deficiencies" (*Miscellany Accounts*, p. 54). The father occurs in the county histories, without date of his institution, as "William Culcheth ——"; but the period of his incumbency is approximately indicated by his signature to the transcripts from 1669 to 1683. He resigned in favour of his son Richard, who was rector of Stapleton from 1683 to 1714. Bishop Nicolson in 1703 found in Stapleton church "not one pane of glass in any of the windows, no Reading-Desk, nor did they ever hear that they had a Bell, only some few scraps of the Common-prayer book, and an insufferably torn Bible of the old Translation, no Surplice to be found, nor did ever any such thing (as far as any one present could remember) belong to the Church" (*ib*). The register was not likely to be in any better condition.

The rector who succeeded Richard Culcheth in 1714 had a long innings, the end of which is thus recorded in the register: "The Revd James Jackson, Rector of Stapleton, was buried 29th February 1771 (aged 83 Gentleman)". Whether he ever posted up the register himself I cannot say. But down to 1739, judging from a signature on the flyleaf, I think it was posted up by "John Richardson, parish clerk and schoolmaster". In 1771 a new rector appears on the scene, announcing himself thus: "Be it remembered that on the 17th of July I William Graham late curate of Kirkandrews on Esk was presented to the Rectory of Stapleton by R Graham clerk M.A. Lord of the Manor of Solport". It was not until November 9 that Mr Graham took the register in hand, and proved himself a very efficient registrar. He was a scholarly man, a translator of Virgil's Eclogues; for an interesting account of whom see Hutchinson, vol ii, p. 562.

It

It is to be noticed that Mr Hope reported his copy, which he called No. I, as containing marriages to 1771. This is also true of the original, as no separate book for marriages was procured in 1754. But neither in 1771 was a separate book procured for marriages; which, however, from 1771 to 1778, entered in accordance with the form prescribed in 1754, are relegated to a separate place in the original, in which also are contained the baptisms and burials from 1771 to 1778, kept apart after 1773 in accordance with an injunction thus recorded in the register: "1773, June 16, The General Chapter at Carlisle, when it was enjoined that the Registers of Burials & Christnings should be kept separate and apart from each other as in the following pages".

The predominant clan in Stapleton in the last century, as shewn by the register, were the Forresters; and the Elizabethan register, had it been now extant, would doubtless have shewn that they had the same predominance in the 17th century and earlier. "The chancel", says Hutchinson (ii, 560-1), speaking of the old church, since taken down and rebuilt in 1830, "is large in proportion to the church, and seems to have been designed as a burial place for the Forresters of Stonegarthside, dated 1598". They are still represented in the parish, some of them abbreviated into Forster. Other old Stapleton names are Armstrong, Carruthers, Gillespie, Graham, Kennedy, Lamb, Moscrop, Musgrave, Nixon, Storey, and Telford, all of which but the last three are still represented here.

The transcripts begin at 1665. But down to 1723, when Mr Hope's copy of the register begins, more than half of them are missing.

The presentments often complain of "clandestine marriages without banns or licence"; also of the prevalence of Quakerism, *e.g.*, "1667 manie in Solbert quarter are more ready to go to heare the Quakers than to come to church, the Quakers meeting place being now at Parkrigge". Quakers are not mentioned in the presentments from any other parish in this deanery. Perhaps they were mostly relegated by churchwardens to the general category of "phanaticks".

WALTON.

"No. I, baptisms and burials 1684-1813. No. II, banns & marriages 1754-1813".

Whoever forwarded the return in 1832, besides omitting to sign his name to it, omitted also to examine attentively the first volume of the register, or he would have seen that down to 1753 it records marriages as well as baptisms and burials.

The

The marriage entries, however, as at Lanercost, do not begin till 1687, and the burials not till 1689. Both of these registers, be it noticed, begin at 1684; and the Walton register, like the Lanercost, is manifestly a copy down to 1711. On its cover is a note stating that "this book was bought March ye 15th, 1711"; and doubtless the Lanercost book was bought at the same time. We have seen that in 1684-5 the Lanercost churchwardens reported "a register book of parchment in which are set down the names of all persons baptized, married, and buried". In like manner the Walton churchwardens in 1684-5 report "a register book of parchment wherein we have sett down the names of all persons baptized maryed and buryed with a transcript thereof caryed every year into the Bishopp's Register". What I have said about the Lanercost book or books of earlier date than 1711 applies equally to the old Walton book or books. But I have now to suggest that whatever register book was used at Walton or Lanercost before Mr Dickenson's time, and for some years after his coming, was common to the two parishes. The Lanercost transcript for 1668-9 is headed "A true note of all ye persons baptized married and buried within ye parish of Leonnardcost and Walton from September ye 12 (68) till May ye 6 (69)"; for 1682-3 "a true note of the Register book of Abbey & Walton"; and for 1686-7 "A note of the Register Booke of Walton p'ish and Leonardcost". It is true that in 1682-3 and 1686-7 the entries from the two parishes are not mixed as in 1668-9, and that in other years there is no such heading as is above noticed. But the p. curate may usually have sorted the entries for the transcripts, while occasionally giving in the heading an incidental sign that there was only one register book. This arrangement, I suppose, was at last found to be inconvenient, and two new books were procured in 1711, into which the entries from 1684 to 1711, properly sorted, were forthwith copied.

The p. curate of both parishes from 1681 to 1724 was Mr Dickenson, who seems to have resided at Walton, as both he and his wife were buried there. Of his predecessor T Bell, and his successors Anthony Wilton and T Fawcett, who all held Lanercost with Walton, I have already spoken.

Whellan alone gives a list of Walton p. curates, which *more suo* is a very meagre list, beginning with "Stamper —", and next to him "T Ireland 1804". Mr Stamper, as we have seen, also held Irthington, to which he was instituted in 1763.

In one matter the nameless p. curate who wrote the Walton return in 1832 deserves commendation. His is the only return from this deanery which mentions "banns"; which the Parish Registers

Abstract

Abstract excludes from its summary of the Walton return. Too often, when search is made for a marriage entry, the banns book is overlooked. But suppose a marriage certificate wanted, and only the bridegroom's parish known to the searcher. A case in point happened to me only a few months ago. Some one wrote to me asking for a certificate of the marriage of a man known to have lived and died in Lanercost. My correspondent did not know the wife's name or parish. I did not find the marriage in Lanercost register; but the banns book, revealing the wife's maiden name and parish, enabled me to specify the church in which the marriage must have been solemnized. And I soon received a letter stating that the required certificate had been obtained.

There is a local tradition that Walton was anciently part of the parish of Lanercost. But we learn from the Lanercost chartulary that before the foundation of Lanercost priory Walton was a rectory. It was by consent of Enoc, rector of Walton, that Gilmor, the Celtic lord of Gilsland, erected a chapel of wickerwork at Triermain, which place, now in Lanercost parish, must then have been in Walton parish. Enoc's successor as rector of Walton was one Thomas, during whose incumbency, in or about 1169, Robert de Vaux, the second Norman lord of Gilsland, founded the priory. Thomas became a canon of the priory, to which Walton rectory was forthwith appropriated, and its church was served from the priory until the dissolution, when its revenues with the rest of the priory possessions were seized by the king. Triermain, then, having been anciently in Walton parish, and there being nothing in the chartulary to shew that before the foundation of the priory there was any parish church of Lanercost, it is not unreasonable to infer that part of is now the ecclesiastical parish of Lanercost was included in Walton parish; on which subject, if space permitted, more might be said.

I have, as I expected, found it not easy to confine this paper within the space at my disposal, especially when dealing with the register with which I am best acquainted. More than twenty years have come and gone since the editor of these Transactions asked me to contribute a paper on Brampton Parish Register. Whereupon I carefully studied the Brampton register, with the result that I found in its pages matter enough for half a dozen lectures to the parishioners on "Bygone Brampton". But to this day the paper for the Transactions remains unwritten;

written; for what I have now written is but a fragment of the story of Brampton parish register. I am grateful however to our editor for having started me on a line of investigation which has been to me ever since an unfailing source of interest.

I have only to add that, while collecting the materials for the foregoing paper, nothing has more strongly impressed me than (1) the need of repair or rebinding of the older books, which in some cases has recently been attended to in this deanery, but in other cases, both here and in other deaneries, should forthwith be taken in hand, (2) the need of fire-proof safes for proper custody of the registers, which, when kept in the old wooden chests or in the iron chests ordered by Rose's Act in 1812, are in greater danger of destruction by fire than if there were no chest at all, (3) the desirableness of supplementing the registers from the transcripts, and of binding the transcripts, and (4) the importance of custodians of parish registers making themselves acquainted with their contents, seeing how incorrect were some of the returns made in 1832, and the information supplied to Whellan by some of the incumbents in 1860.

Addendum, p. 223, line 33: after "Erasmus Dryden" supply: "who was ancest r of the poet Dryden" (Hutchinson, vol. i, p. 177).

ART. XV.—*Comparative View of Dimensions of the Vallum in Cumberland.* By MRS. HODGSON, Newby Grange.

WHILST trying, at Mr. Haverfield's suggestion, to set down the dimensions of the Vallum in Cumberland from the surveys made by my husband, I have been met by two serious difficulties. First, the determining what point in each slope to regard as intersecting the line of original surface, and second, in the sections, to decide from the present appearance of the upcast what was the original width of the mounds. It is frequently evident that the upcast has slid down from its original position, and falling on a turf-covered "berm" has produced an extension of the "black line" beyond the mounds. It is probable that another person taking the measures might take them differently. The only thing to be said is that one person taking all the measures will probably make the same sort of mistakes in each, so that they may still be useful for purposes of comparison.

I notice three principal types of profile, shown as A, B, and C, in my diagram. (Mr. Haverfield, on p. 454 of the Report includes the Brunstock section in type A.* But I have marked it as A^1 because if so read it has a berm between the inner mound and the ditch, which is not the case with Dr. Bruce's profile). I have only seen A in Cumberland at or near Appletree. Indeed, but for what I have been told of the small inner mound as appearing in Northumberland, I should regard A as a purely accidental form of B, and even now, after studying the Appletree section, I am disposed to think that this mound may be the result of occasional cleanings out of the ditch. The upcast

* These Transactions, vol. xiii, pp. 453-469.

mixed

was mixed, and very different from that in the two prinicipal mounds. I write subject to correction, for I have only this one example to go by.

So far as I have seen, the profile A or B is adopted on solid ground, and the profile C only where the ground is soft and would hardly have borne the weight of a single large mound. It will be seen that in profile C the ditch is generally smaller, and the whole earthwork narrower than in profile B.

Gilsland seems to me wholly exceptional, not only in having stone cores, but in the dimensions and plan of the works. The north mound or mounds are on the edge of a piece of high ground, the ditch lying partly in a natural depression, and both mounds and ditch run down a steep slope eastwards. The south mound can be traced when the observer is at a distance, but has been much destroyed in making the school-yard, etc. The north mound is extremely small. In the lower trench (No. 2) no trace of an outer north mound is visible on the surface, but a second and smaller stone core was found in cutting the trench, so that it may once have existed.*

At Hare Hill my husband saw traces of an outer south mound, but part of it was in a wood which prevented the levels being taken.

The plates, illustrating Mr. Haverfields's Reports in Art. xxxix, vol. xiii. of these Transactions and Art. x. of the present volume, will explain the measurements of the sections. The diagrams and tables of dimensions referred to in this paper will be found overleaf pp. 246-251.

* See these Transactions, vol. xiii, p. 468.

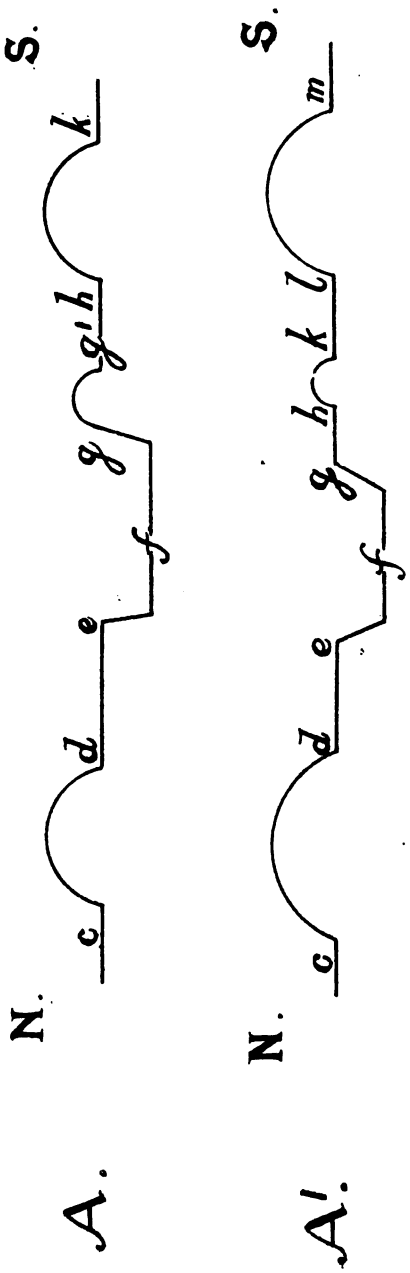
TYPES OF PROFILE OF VALLUM. Diagrammatic only, not to any scale.

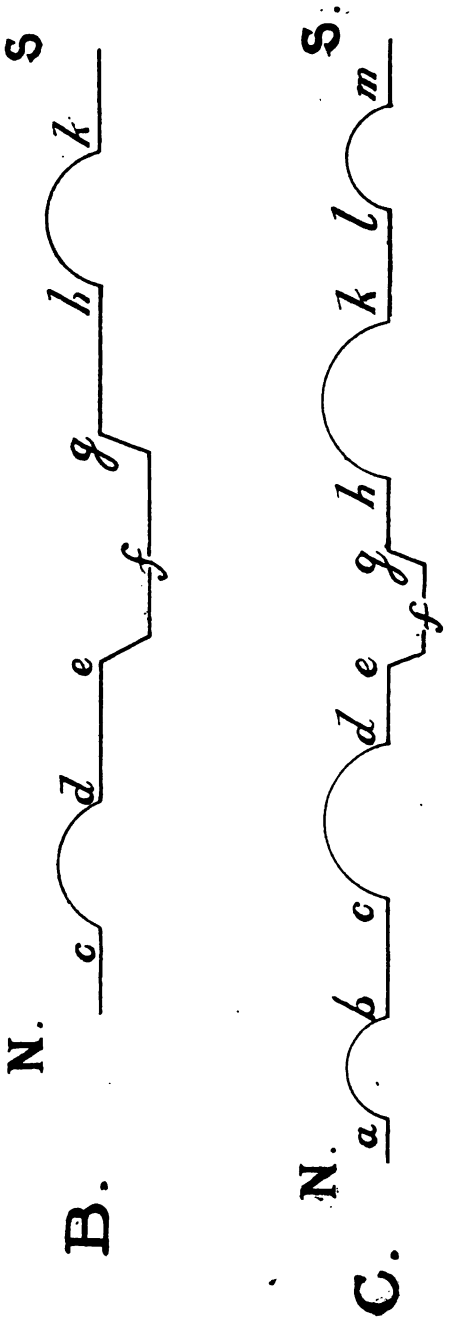
A is the profile given by Dr. Bruce (The Roman Wall, original edition, p. 52.)

When a section was cut the "black line" of ancient surface is taken as the "natural surface," and other measurements are from various indications in the soil.

In all other cases the present surface is measured, the distances along slopes being reduced to horizontal.

References in column of names are to Maps accompanying Reports of the Cumberland Excavation Committee 1894 and 1895. These Transactions, vol. xiii, pp. 453-469, xiv, pp. 185-193. Distances in feet.

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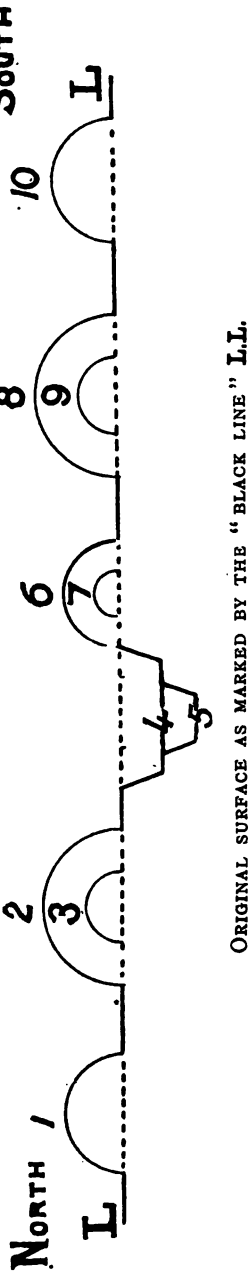
	Type of Profile.	*a* to *b*.	*b* to *c*.	*c* to *d*.	*d* to *e*.	*e* to *f*. Axis of ditch of the Vallum.	*f* to *g*.	*g* to *g*[1].	*g* to *h*.	*h* to *k*.	*k* to *l*.	*l* to *m*.	Total North to South *n* to *s*.
Gilsland No. 2	B			15		Not	measu	red					
do. section	C ?	3	7	9		Not	cut						
Gilsland No. 1	B			24		Not	measu	red					
do. section	B			18½		Not	cut.	North	end b	roken	by pav	ement	
Appletree	A			43	15	19	18	8	g^1 to h 14	31			148
do. section	A			30	20	15	25	3	g^1 to h 15	25			133
Combe Crags.....	B			55	0	21	22		g to h 0	70			168
Hare Hill	B & C ?			40	10	13	6		0	30	partly	in woo	d
Bleatarn No. 14	B	A Quarry to the North has encroached on the Northern Mound here.		40	0	11	11		0	52			114
do. No. 13	B			42	0	7	8	Not	measu	red			
do. section (E).....	B			39	0 ?	9	6	Not	cut				
do. No. 12	B			42	0	7	8		0	56			113
do. No. 11	B			43	0	7½	7½		0	Not	measu	red	
do. section (D) ...	B			35	5	10	6½		6	17			

do. do. read as	C	14	9	12	5	10	6½		6	17 ?	?	?	
do. No. 10	B	Quarry here.		40	0	9	8		0	56			113
do. No. 9	B			46	0	14	14		0	56 ?			130
do. No. 8	B			Landslip across ditch prevents measures									140
do. No. 7	B			56	0	16	16		0	54			142
do. No. 6	B			50	0	9½	7½		0	53			120
do. No. 5	B & C			53	0	6½	4½		0	24	0	32	120
do. No. 4	C	31	0	21	0	6	6		0	26	0	27	117
do. No. 3	C	27	0	20	0	5	4½		0	28½	0	24	109
do. No. 2	C	22½	0	19	0	5½	3		0	29	0	25	104
do. No. 1.	C	29	0	24	0	2	2		0	27	0	22	106
do. section (A).....	C	14	11	14	4	4	8		6	16	4	17	98
White Moss	C	21	13	17	0	5	2		0	27	14	15	114
do. section	C	14	14	14	5½	2	3		4½	19	?	?	76 ?
Brunstock	B			60	0	20	20		0	70			170
do. section	A[1]			35	12	15	17		18	8	4	16	125
do. do. read as	B			35	12	15	17		18	28			125

DIAGRAMMATIC COMBINATION OF THE TYPES OF PROFILE.

1.—Summit of outer North mound.
2.—Summit of main North mound.
3.—Summit of "grey ridge" in North mound.
4.—Bottom of ditch at present surface.
5.—Bottom of ditch as constructed.

6.—Summit of small inner mound.
7.—Summit of small inner "grey ridge."
8.—Summit of main South mound.
9.—Summit of "grey ridge" in South mound.
10.—Summit of outer South mound.



ORIGINAL SURFACE AS MARKED BY THE "BLACK LINE" L.L.

VERTICAL MEASUREMENTS IN FEET AND INCHES FROM THE "BLACK LINE" OF ORIGINAL SURFACE.
The sign + indicates above black line, — below it in columns 4 and 5.

	Type of Profile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gilsland No. 2	C ?	1ft. 2in.	2ft. 2in.	1ft. 6in.	Not	cut beyond	3.				
do. No. 1	B		2ft. 9in.	2ft. 8in.	Not	cut					
Appletree	A		5ft. 6in.	none	— 7ft. 0in.	Not cut	1ft. 9in.	none	4ft. 6in.	none	
Bleatarn (E on map)	B		2ft. 6in.	none	0	—10ft. 6in.			2ft. 6in.	none	
do. (D on map)	B		2ft. 2in.	none	— 1ft. 3in.				1ft. 7in.	none	
do. (A on map)	C	2ft. 5in.	2ft. 3in.	1ft. 6in.	+ 6ft. 4in.				3ft. 0in.	1ft. 6in.	3ft. 2in.
White Moss	C	1ft. 3in.	4ft. 0in.	1ft. 7in.	+ 1ft. 6in.				3ft. 9in.	1ft. 6in.	2ft. 6in.
Brunstock	A [1]		2ft. 3in.	1ft. 6in.	+ 0ft. 6in.	—5ft. 0in.		1ft. 0in	2ft. 0in.	1ft. 5in.	

The measurements in Bleatarn (E) are very uncertain.

ERRATA.

Page 31, line 5. William Dunn died in his 95th, not 65th year.

Page 38. Thomas Nicolson is still alive and in business at Halifax, not Leeds: he was recently in Whitehaven on a visit.

Page 38. Account of Wilson Ledger, 3rd line, date 1821, should be 1826.

Page 156. MS. (XVIII CENTURY) EPISTLES OF EARLY FRIENDS. Mr. Isaac Sharpe, Secretary to the Society of Friends, in a letter to the author since the article was in print, identifies *J. Stafe* with *John Scafe*, so written in the ancient endorsement of a letter in possession of the Society, which is an early copy, or possibly the original, of No. 16 in the MS. volume. Another letter in the archives, Salthouse's original of 23-xii-1660, shows, though the difference between c and t is somewhat obscure, that the name should be read *Scafe*. The Scaifes were a family of Friends near Appleby.

Page 194. For an early instance of the spelling of Bleatarn, viz., "Blettarne" in 1698 and 1706 see p. 217. In 1698 Thomas Hetherington is described in the Castle Carrock register, as "laird of Blettarne in Irthington," showing that the house and estate must then have been reckoned important, and that Thomas Hetherington owned it.

In Memoriam.

BY the sudden death on Thursday March 5th, 1896, of the Rev. Henry Whitehead, M.A., Vicar of Lanercost, the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society has not only been deprived of one of the most valued members of its Council, but has also lost the services of one of the most painstaking and accurate contributors to the pages of its Transactions: and the writer of these lines has to lament the loss of an ever ready and helpful colleague, and of a dear friend.

Henry Whitehead was born in the Isle of Thanet, and was in his 70th year when he died. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, B.A. 1850, M.A. 1854: was ordained deacon in 1851, and priest in 1852 by the Bishop of London. His first curacy was at St. Luke, Berwick Street (1851 to 1856); he was there during the terrible outbreak of cholera in that parish in 1853, when 700 people died in ten days within a radius of a hundred yards from the Parish Church. During that terrible time, he was not only foremost in supplying the material and spiritual needs of the sick and dying, but he conceived and carried out the idea of tracing this outbreak to its source. He enquired into and made notes of every single one of these 700 cases, and found that every patient had drunk the water from the famous Broad Street pump, and that there was not a death among those who did not use it, or had boiled it before use. He completed his circle of

proof by finding that there was a leakage into the Broad Street well from the house opposite, where a case of choleraic diarrhœa had been registered before the outbreak of cholera. He wrote an account of this patient and pertinacious investigation, for which he was publicly thanked by eminent physicians engaged in the same enquiry, and it appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine* soon afterwards. After leaving St. Luke in 1856, Mr. Whitehead held six other curacies in or about London, until in 1874 he was presented to the vicarage of Brampton in Cumberland. He remained there until 1884, when he accepted the small living of Newlands, Keswick, but in 1885 he was offered by the Bishop of Carlisle and accepted the rectory of Newton Reigny near Penrith. In 1890 the valuable living of Morpeth, in the gift of the Earl of Carlisle, became vacant, and was offered to Mr. Whitehead, who firmly declined it: but he accepted from the Earl of Carlisle the vicarage of Lanercost, vacated by the acceptance of Morpeth by Mr. Bulkeley. There he remained until his sudden death.

This is not the place in which to discuss his parochial work: but in all his north-country parishes he left his mark: at Brampton the parish church was rebuilt during his incumbency: at Newlands the church was reseated in oak: at Newton Reigny the church was restored and the vicarage enlarged: and at Lanercost the long ruined church of Kirkcambeck was rebuilt. In all his parishes he was a centre of intellectual life, and the scientific societies of Brampton and of Penrith owe much to his services on their respective councils as an organiser and a stimulator, and also, in common with many other societies, as a lecturer. He was a member of the

Council of this Society, and some of the most interesting papers in its Transactions are from his pen: he has never yet got the full credit he should have done for the Society's book on Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle: this is due to his firmly refusing to let his name appear on the title page, as co-editor, or at all, except as having done two or three of the deaneries, but he acted as expert adviser throughout, and compiled most part of the valuable appendices. To archæology, prior to his coming into Cumberland, Mr. Whitehead had paid no attention whatever, and his mind was first directed that way by a request from the Editor of these Transactions for a paper on the Brampton Registers: this he promised to do: more than twenty years have elapsed, and that paper has never yet been written. But the study Mr. Whitehead made of the Brampton Registers with that paper in view was the fruitful mother of many papers on kindred subjects, which will be found in these and other Transactions, or are interred in local newspapers and parish magazines. The charm of the man to his archæological friends, and his power as a writer on archæological subjects, consisted in a mathematical facility for putting together and adding up small *indicia* of evidence, (as in the case of the Broad Street pump), combined with a vivid imagination that enabled him to realise the persons he was writing about. Thus out of an old register, Mr. Whitehead could conjure up a 17th century vicar or an 18th century parish clerk, to the life, quite natural and true. One great characteristic of his work was its thoroughness. The principal subjects with which he dealt were Parish Registers, Church Plate, and Church Bells: on these he was more than a mere local authority: but he also devoted much research

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